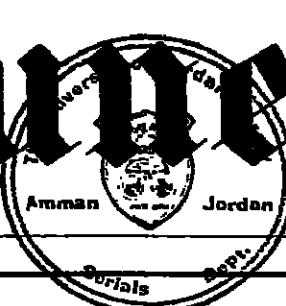


THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER
Printed Simultaneously in
Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong and Singapore

100A

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post



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Polish Clergy Grows Restless

Conciliatory Approach of Glemp Is Challenged

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the soft-spoken primate of Poland, is facing a challenge from an unexpected quarter. Some of his junior clergy are dissatisfied with his conciliatory approach toward the martial-law government.

Marked differences of opinion within the Catholic Church, which has usually shown unity and discipline, have been evident beneath the surface for months.

Rank-and-file unease with Archbishop Glemp's leadership appears, however, to have reached a new level during the past few weeks, fueled partly by the church's inability to prevent the dissolution of the Solidarity trade union and other independent associations.

Archbishop Glemp's willingness to support official calls for social peace and his meetings with Poland's military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, have led some priests to accuse him of "collaborating" with the government.

There have even been private mutterings about "Comrade Glemp" and unflattering comparisons with his predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Archbishop Glemp's reply has been that his techniques of "quiet diplomacy" are more effective than public protests. He has pointed to a steady stream of memoranda the bishops have addressed to the Communist authorities concerning the planning of specific cases of injustice and the church's success in securing an official promise that Pope John Paul II will be allowed to make a return visit to his homeland in June.

The strains within the church were reflected in a meeting Archbishop Glemp held three weeks ago with about 300 priests from his Warsaw archdiocese.

According to the accounts of those present, the atmosphere became emotional after some clerics accused Archbishop Glemp of acting "against the nation" and "doing a deal" with General Jaruzelski over the pope's visit at the expense of Solidarity.

A priest reportedly said the church was playing the role of orderly in "a giant concentration camp" that was Poland in order to receive the pope.

Archbishop Glemp was said to have complained that some priests behaved like "journalists" and "juggled with slogans." He insisted that the church should not behave as a political party or a shield for the Solidarity underground.

A short, stocky man who carefully weighs every move, Archbishop Glemp is well aware that he does not possess the personal authority of Cardinal Wyszyński, who ruled the church for 32 years until his death in May last year. It would have been virtually unthinkable for a priest to talk back to Cardinal Wyszyński or to make the kind of criticisms to which Archbishop Glemp has been subjected recently.

There is no evidence that Cardinal Wyszyński would have taken a significantly tougher line had he been alive. The cardinal personally chose Archbishop Glemp as his successor. The stated goals of the two leaders are the same — to ensure the survival of the church and preserve Poland's national identity.

The rift between Archbishop Glemp and some of his subordinates is partly a product of their different vantage points. The primate is concerned with grand strategy. The other clergy, on the other hand, are much more closely in touch with the despair of their parishioners and popular outrage at repression.

One of the criticisms leveled against Archbishop Glemp at the meeting was that the church was not protesting loudly enough about the brutality of the riot police, known as ZOMO. A priest was reported to have drawn applause from others when he told Archbishop Glemp: "People are looking to us for support. We should be out with them in the streets, facing the ZOMO along with the crowds."

Solidarity activists, including Lech Walesa, sometimes appear to have ambivalent attitudes toward the church. They credit it with being the sole independent institution in Poland through the years of Stalinism and say survival of the church made Solidarity's own rise possible.

This is mixed, however, with a feeling that the church's main concern is itself.

Such an attitude is reported to have been taken by Mr. Walesa in a private conversation with his brother who visited him while he was in detention. In an apparent attempt to embarrass the former Solidarity leader, a tape recording of the conversation was handed to senior church officials shortly after his release from internment last month.

Those who have heard the tape say that Mr. Walesa criticized the church for reaping benefits from Solidarity without doing enough to protect it in return.

The tape was one of the subjects that came up at a meeting between Archbishop Glemp and Mr. Walesa on Nov. 20. According to sources close to the church, Archbishop Glemp took a magnanimous view of the incident, arguing that it was understandable that Mr. Walesa should be feeling the strain of his prolonged detention.

At his meeting with the clergy, church by making it seem like a privileged institution.

"This is a purposeful policy," Archbishop Glemp was quoted as saying. "The authorities know that the public is critical of the consumer style of life adopted by some priests."

The result of the archbishop's quiet diplomacy may have been to help the military authorities maintain social peace and destroy what remains of the Solidarity underground. On the other hand, the strength of the church may also have imposed constraints on the government's behavior.

Archbishop Glemp has sometimes betrayed impatience with what he seems to consider the amateurishness of Solidarity.



The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, right, assisted Sunday at religious services in St. Teresa's church in Warsaw.

Archbishop Glemp confirmed that he had received Mr. Walesa to demonstrate support at a time when efforts were being made to discredit him.

The meeting took place shortly after a report that security police had shown "sexually compromising pictures" of Mr. Walesa to senior church officials. This seems to have been a garbled and incorrect version of the taped conversation.

In fact, Archbishop Glemp seems uneasy about privileges won by the church during the past few years. He told his priests that this was the real danger. The government, he argued, had embarked upon a policy of giving the church everything it asked for in the hope that this would discredit the

Russia Renews Appeal To U.S. on Missile Cuts

By Robert Gillette
Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union renewed its public appeals to the United States Monday to accept Moscow's latest offers for limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, calling them "the most radical of possible solutions."

The appeal took the form of an unsigned commentary in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, which suggested that Moscow's proposals, outlined Dec. 21 in a speech by the party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, constituted the Soviet Union's best offer and one the West should not pass up.

"The Soviet Union has made weighty proposals," Pravda said. "They cannot be brushed aside, nor can their essence be clouded by hasty polemics. Landmarks for the future are being fixed now. A responsible approach, reasonable decisions are needed now."

Western diplomats said the Kremlin's public appeal, the second in five days, appeared to signal a new Soviet campaign to win sympathy in the West for a long-term Soviet objective of stopping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from deploying 572 new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The deployment, intended to counter a five-year buildup of the Soviet Union's sophisticated, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles, is scheduled to begin late next year unless agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is reached in talks under way in Geneva.

The Pravda commentary, which the Tass press agency carried in full, followed a similar appeal by two senior Soviet officials at a news conference the day after Mr. Andropov's speech.

Moscow has offered to cut its force of about 450 medium-range SS-20s and older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe to 162 missiles, the combined number of medium-range missiles held by Britain and France. Mr. Andropov made clear that NATO would in turn be expected to give up deploying the new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

U.S. officials have called the proposal unacceptable, in part because it would allow the Soviet Union to simply move many of their mobile SS-20s, which have a range of 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers), east of the Ural Mountains. This would be outside of Europe as the Russians define it but still within striking range of Western Europe.

[The State Department disclosed Monday that it had sought clarification of certain points in Mr. Andropov's speech. Reuters reported from Washington. But despite the requested clarification, said Alan Romberg, a spokesman, the Reagan administration was not backing away from its initial rejection of the Soviet offer.]

Britain and France have also rejected the proposal, saying their nuclear arsenals are independent national deterrent forces not under NATO command.

Western diplomats, noting that the Soviet Union had already outlined the offer made public by Mr. Andropov privately to U.S. officials, said it was being rejected not out of hand but on the basis of careful consideration.

"This is not a negotiating-room proposal," a senior Western diplomat in Moscow said. "It is a propaganda proposal, designed to appeal to the American and European public."

Pravda's commentary said millions of Americans and Europeans were increasingly worried about NATO's plans for new missiles. The newspaper suggested that the task before the Western public was to "break Washington's stubborn unwillingness to seek methods of reducing nuclear confrontation in Europe and compel the United States to give up its present stance."

"Considering the existing conditions, the Soviet Union's proposals are the most radical of possible solutions," Pravda said. "Therefore, response to them becomes a touchstone of the entire approach by the United States and NATO to limiting nuclear armaments in Europe."

The Reagan administration proposed a year ago to give up deploying medium-range missiles as part of NATO's defenses if the Soviet Union would agree to dismantle all of its medium-range missiles, an offer known as the "zero option."

The Pravda commentary repeated the Soviet view that the proposal would mean "unilateral disarmament" and was therefore "totally unrealistic."

■ Moscow Announces Amnesty

The Soviet Union announced Monday it was granting amnesty to "a number of people" to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. United Press International reported from Moscow. Western diplomats said it was not likely that many political prisoners would be freed.

The amnesty decree issued by the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, applies to people whose offenses resulted in prison terms of five years or less, or those with longer sentences who fall into special categories such as the aged or war veterans.

U.S. Navy Secretary Retained Some Ties With His Old Company

This article is based on reporting by Judith Miller and Jeff Gerth and was written by Miss Miller.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr., who pledged on joining the Reagan administration that he would sell his interests in a consulting company that does business with Pentagon contractors, did not sever all his connections with the company, according to public documents.

After Mr. Lehman took office, a British peer paid him for the right to use the company's name, Abington Corp., in business overseas. But Mr. Lehman kept an option to reacquire the overseas business when he left the government, according to him and the peer, Lord Chalfont.

Documents show that Mr. Lehman was not paid for the overseas operations until October, 1981, months after he joined the Reagan administration.

The overseas business, using the Abington name, has continued to consult with U.S. military contractors. Some of its client companies had been clients of Mr. Lehman, according to the documents.

Some officials in Washington are questioning whether Mr. Lehman would eventually stand to gain from Abington's success overseas.

Mr. Lehman has retained the rights to operate Abington in the United States, but there is no indication that the company has done business in this country since he took office in February 1981. He said in an interview that he had received no salary or fees from military contractors since then.

Since April 1981, Mr. Lehman has not disavowed himself from participating in many decisions affecting the Northrop Corp. and other former clients. At that time,

he said, Abington became a holding company for his personal assets and he no longer had a financial interest in the clients or in Abington.

Federal conflict-of-interest laws prohibit government employees from participating in decisions in which they have a personal financial interest.

Mr. Lehman's personal financial disclosure statement, filed this year with the Office of Government Ethics, indicates that he still owns Abington but lists it as a personal holding company. Records filed with the District of Columbia, however, still list Abington as a management consulting company.

[The Office of Government Ethics said Monday it is investigating Mr. Lehman's connection with Abington. The Associated Press reported.]

[David Scott, acting director of the agency, said the sale of the Abington name to Lord Chalfont was not reported in Mr. Lehman's disclosure forms, adding that the agency did not look into them further when they were filed.]

[Also Monday, the United Press International reported that Mr. Lehman said at a Pentagon news conference, "I am quite confident that there is no conflict of interest that is involved. The suggestion that I can somehow benefit in the future from the way this transaction was carried out is simply false."

[The secretary said that his wife, Barbara, had made an error in filing documents with the District of Columbia that described the company as a consulting firm when it should have been listed as a personal holding company, Mr. Lehman said.]

"I will have sharp words with my wife about that," he said. Asked why he did not sell Ab-



John F. Lehman Jr.

ington outright or at least change the name of his holding company, Mr. Lehman, 40, replied that he had "wanted to keep the entity in being."

"I had built up a highly respected name in Abington," he explained. "I retain the right to operate a consulting corporation called Abington. I wanted to keep the option of going back into the consulting business when I get out of government."

In March 1981, Lord Chalfont, a member of the House of Lords and a consultant for Abington, acquired the right to use Abington's name abroad for \$60,000 and gained some of Mr. Lehman's former clients. The documents show that the money was not paid until October of that year.

Lord Chalfont, operating in London in the name of Abington, tries to help U.S. companies sell their aerospace and defense products abroad.

Mr. Lehman said in an interview he had no knowledge of Lord Chalfont's business activities, although he acknowledged that he talked with him frequently.

Mr. Lehman founded Abington in Washington in February, 1977, and until this year was listed in the records as president of the corporation.

Records for this year on file (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Regan Reported to Ask Selective Tax Rises to Offset Budget Deficit

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, expressing skepticism that nonmilitary spending can be cut much, has begun to argue within the administration for selective tax increases next year to shrink the huge budget deficits being projected for 1984 and beyond, according to a senior administration official.

In private conversations, the source said, the secretary is saying the administration must present revenue-raising proposals to the 98th Congress in view of projected deficits of nearly \$200 billion in fiscal 1983 and 1984. The 1983 fiscal year began on Oct. 1.

The risk, he has acknowledged, is that the strengthened Democratic majority in the House of Representatives may take a tack opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

Whether the president will make such proposals to Congress — and what they might be — is one of the large policy questions to be resolved in the next few weeks before the State of the Union address. Presidents traditionally use that speech to lay out the themes they wish to pursue in the coming year. The address is scheduled for Jan. 25 and the delivery of the budget for Jan. 31.

A spokesman confirmed Monday that Mr. Regan has raised the idea of increases in selected taxes as a way of decreasing federal deficits. The Associated Press reported from New York.

[The spokesman said the administration was examining limiting tax deductions on consumers' interest payments on installment loans and mortgages for second homes.]

[Asked about the reports when he arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, at the start of a weeklong Western vacation, President Reagan said, "Don't believe everything you read in the papers." AP reported.]

The deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said: "Wait and see when the budget comes out. There are always a wide variety of options, particularly from Treasury, on taxes." Asked whether that meant there were proposals for new taxes, Mr. Speakes said, "I wouldn't look for any substantial new taxes."

At some point in coming weeks, the president is expected to signal that he will support some increase in the Social Security payroll tax as part of a larger package, including curtailment of the growth of old-age benefits, to shore up the finances of that program. The payroll levy now scheduled for 1983 is 6.7 percent each for employers and employees on the first \$35,700 of earnings.

One idea that Mr. Regan reportedly likes is to deny a tax deduction for interest payments on consumer installment debt, except for car debt, above some threshold amount. Treasury aides calculate that such a prohibition could raise \$6 billion of revenue a year if there were no threshold.

Senator Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the tax-writing Finance Committee, has also been interested in such a broadening of the taxable income base as a way to raise revenue.

Similarly, Mr. Regan sees no reason why the Treasury should lose tax revenues for interest payments on second homes, particularly when the tax savings often go to wealthy people.

Meanwhile, Mr. Regan is trying to fend off what he regards as a creeping campaign by various departments to bend the Internal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Several hundred protesters, some of them Afghans, shouted hostile slogans Monday outside the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi on the third anniversary of Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

Afghans Tighten Security to Mark 3d Year of Russian Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Special security precautions were taken Monday in Kabul for the third anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Western diplomatic sources said here.

Soldiers were said to be patrolling most streets in Kabul, Afghan rebel sources said several hundred guerrillas had slipped into Kabul during the past week from mountain hideouts to attack targets in the capital.

The rebel sources said that since the middle of December, Soviet and Afghan troops with air support had launched major operations against guerrilla infiltration routes to head off attacks on Kabul.

In Pakistan, where nearly three million Afghan refugees have fled, police reinforcements were on duty near the Soviet and Afghan embassies.

On Dec. 21, 1979, the Soviet Union sent three army divisions into Afghanistan, and five days later it began an airlift of troops into the mountainous country.

On Sunday, President Ronald Reagan again called for a Soviet withdrawal. On Monday, other Western countries joined his appeal.

Bonn, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany noted that more than three million Afghans had fled the country. In Rome, the Italian government condemned Moscow's "continued occupation."

In New Delhi, more than 500 protesters led by little girls chanting "Down with Russia" marched to the gates of the Soviet Embassy and burned a Russian flag to mark the anniversary.

Red paint was splashed over the Soviet Union's consulate building in Geneva, and an anonymous caller said it symbolized "the blood of all the Afghans who have been massacred by Soviet troops."

In New York, about 300 Afghans marched to the offices of the Soviet consulate to mark the anniversary. In Tehran, protesters tried to get inside the Soviet Embassy, bringing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ A late rally pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange to record levels. The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 25 points to close at an all-time high of about 1,070. Page 7.

■ Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced a retrenchment plan that will result in about 10,000 workers losing their jobs and a \$750-million to \$850-million charge against fourth-quarter earnings. Page 7.

■ Kim Das Jung, the South Korean dissident politician, said that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States. Page 3.

■ A research scientist who spent four years at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine trying to create drugs, fabricated data that appeared in scientific journals, a federal grant proposal and a patent application, according to school officials. Page 5.

After 2 Years in Jail, Sindona Still Attracts Investigators

By Selwyn Raab
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two years after he began serving a prison term for bank fraud, Michele Sindona is enmeshed in international investigations involving multimillion-dollar financial swindles, a mysterious rightist political organization, murder and the underworld.

Mr. Sindona once headed a \$500-million financial empire. He was a financial adviser to the Vatican and traveled to the world's financial capitals in a private jet.

Now, at a federal prison in Otisville, New York, he broods about his financial ruin, his 25-year sentence in the United States and criminal charges pending against him in his native Italy.

Mr. Sindona, 62, insists that he was framed by corrupt associates at a 1980 federal trial in New York.

He was convicted of masterminding a fraud at the Franklin National Bank. But in recent interviews at the Federal Correctional Institution in Otisville he acknowledged that his original contention that he had been kidnapped by leftist terrorists before the trial had been a hoax.

This month, eight members of Italy's Parliament questioned him in prison about his role in Propaganda-2, or P-2, a secret Masonic lodge that has been implicated in criminal activities and rightist political intrigue in Italy and South America.

Tina Anselmi, a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and head of a commission investigating P-2, said Mr. Sindona had been questioned about allegations that the group, with Mr. Sindona's assistance, had secretly obtained control of several major banks in Italy and had financed rightist organizations in South America.

Mrs. Anselmi said in an interview in New York that the commission had also asked Mr. Sindona about reports that P-2 might have ties to the Mafia in Italy.

"We found out less than we hoped from Sindona," Mrs. Anselmi said. "He did not answer all our questions, and several times he refused to mention names."

Mr. Sindona denied that he had been a member of P-2. But he conceded that he had "prepared all economic projects" for the lodge in Italy and in South American countries, including Argentina, Uruguay and Peru.

Mr. Sindona said his involvement with P-2 began in 1973, when he rejected an offer to join the group, which included high officials in government, the military and the business community. He said he received the invitation from Licio Gelli, an industrialist and the grandmaster of P-2.

He acknowledged, however, that he had advised P-2 about investments by banks and companies controlled or influenced by P-2 members. The investments were intended to bolster capitalist economies in Italy and South America against communism, Mr. Sindona said.

Many of the investments were made through Banco Ambrosiano, a Milan bank that was headed by Roberto Calvi, a close Sindona associate and a purported member of P-2. Mr. Calvi replaced Mr. Sindona as a key financial adviser to the Vatican when Mr. Sindona moved to New York in the early 1970s.

Last spring, Mr. Calvi became the central figure in a \$790-million scandal centering on fraudulent loans in Latin America by Banco Ambrosiano, which collapsed in August. On June 19,

Mr. Calvi, 61, was found hanging from a bridge in London.

The British authorities have listed Mr. Calvi's death as an apparent suicide. The Italian parliamentary commission, however, asked Mr. Sindona about his belief that Mr. Calvi had been murdered. The panel is also studying the possibility that Mr. Calvi's death was related to the P-2 inquiry.

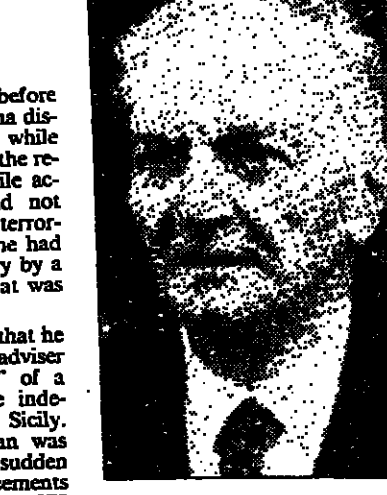
In 1972, Mr. Sindona gained control of the Franklin National Bank. Two years later, it was lapsing in what became the largest bank failure in U.S. history.

Mr. Sindona was indicted in March 1979 on federal charges of conspiring to conceal from U.S. authorities the transfer of \$40 million from Italy to gain control of Franklin National. He was also accused of fraudulently removing \$15 million from the bank and directing improper speculation in foreign currency that cost the bank \$30 million.

In the summer of 1979, before his trial began, Mr. Sindona disappeared for two months while free on \$3 million bail. In the recent prison interview, while acknowledging that he had not been kidnapped by leftist terrorists, he maintained that he had been forced to go to Sicily by a Sicilian masonic lodge that was unrelated to P-2.

Mr. Sindona said only that he was to be the economic adviser and "charismatic leader" of a movement to gain more independence and wealth for Sicily. He said the group's plan was cancelled because of a sudden increase in police reinforcements in Sicily in the summer of 1979 after the murder of a high police official there.

The Italian law enforcement authorities said Mr. Sindona had been helped in the fake kidnapping by P-2 members, including Mr. Calvi, and by suspected Mafia members. The officials suggested that his disappearance might have been part of an effort to falsify financial documents for his U.S. trial. Mr. Sindona described those assertions as "ridiculous."



Michele Sindona



MADRID CEREMONY — A crowd attended the inauguration Monday of a monument to the Spanish constitution. The marble structure, near Madrid's Natural Science Museum, was opened on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the constitution by King Juan Carlos I.

Outgoing Portugal Prime Minister Proposes Protégé to Be Successor

LISBON — Portugal's outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, said Monday he would propose Vitor Pereira Crespo, a former education minister, as his successor.

Mr. Balsemão made the announcement at the end of a meeting of his Social Democratic Party's political committee, hours before beginning consultations with President António Ramalho Eanes on solving the week-old government crisis.

Mr. Balsemão's party and two other rightist parties in the Democratic Alliance that has ruled Portugal since January 1980 were all due at the presidential palace for separate audiences with President Eanes.

The consultations formally set in motion the constitutional machinery for choosing a successor to Mr. Balsemão, who resigned last week in protest over disagreements within the coalition.

He was given a free hand by his party to pick the new prime minister but his choice of Mr. Crespo must be endorsed by the president, who has the right to call early general elections. The elections are not due until 1984.

The search for a new prime minister has been complicated by tension between the party and its main coalition partners, the Christian Democrats. The future of the alliance appears increasingly uncertain.

Mr. Crespo is a protégé of the outgoing prime minister. He had already told the press before Monday's announcement that he was in the running for the job.

Mr. Balsemão said earlier Monday that he had a successor in mind but the name would not be released until after the party's national council approved him. The council meets Wednesday.

The prime minister's critics said Mr. Balsemão wanted his protégé to form a stopgap government until the party met next year to decide whether to abandon the coalition with the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Balsemão chose him for the job of prime minister only after several other candidates refused the post.

The first choice of Mr. Balsemão, a former prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, publicly turned down the offer Friday.

The government crisis has stalled action on 33 bills in parliament. These include the 1983 budget and economic plan as well as a long-awaited bill ending the state monopoly in banking and insurance.

Israeli Panel Resumes Public Testimony on West Beirut Massacre

By Edward Walsh

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli commission that is investigating the massacre of Palestinian refugees in West Beirut resumed taking public testimony Monday with lawyers for some of the officials involved in the investigation seeking to establish defenses for their clients.

The key figure in Monday's public sessions was Avi Duda, the personal assistant to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, who, according to earlier testimony, received an unconfirmed report of the massacre on Sept. 17, the second day of the slaughter, but failed to act on it.

Lieutenant Colonel Reuven Gai, who at the time was acting as Mr. Sharon's military aide, was sharply cross-examined by Mr. Duda's lawyer but reaffirmed his earlier testimony that he mentioned the report of 300 deaths in the Sabra and Chatila refugee camps to Mr. Duda on the morning of Sept. 17.

The massacre, which according to Mr. Sharon resulted in the deaths of 700 to 800 Palestinian refugees at the hands of Lebanese Christian militiamen, ended the next morning.

Colonel Gai, who said he spoke with Mr. Duda by telephone, acknowledged that he did not put the information into writing because it was unconfirmed.

The report of up to 300 deaths in the camps came from Lebanese Phalangist commanders and was received by the Israeli Army headquarters in Beirut on Sept. 16, the first night of the massacre. It was then relayed to army headquarters

in Tel Aviv but was never acted on.

Under cross-examination by the lawyer of another official, Major General Yehoshua Saguy, the chief of military intelligence, Colonel Gai said his office in the Defense Ministry received two reports from military intelligence on Sept. 15, the day before the massacre began.

The content of the documents was not disclosed, but General Saguy's attorney apparently is trying to establish that the Israeli government had been informed of the danger of widespread bloodshed in Lebanon after the assassination of President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Magazine Report on Talks

Israel declined comment Monday on a Newsweek magazine report that it was negotiating directly with the Palestine Liberation Organization to gain the release of captured Israeli soldiers. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem. But an official said the Jewish state was "sparring no effort" to get back the captives.

Newsweek reported in this week's editions that an unidentified Israeli politician "known for his dovish views" was sent by Mr. Begin to meet PLO officials in Austria. The magazine reported that the talks, which it said were under the auspices of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, were aimed at gaining the release of eight Israeli soldiers being held by the PLO.

A PLO spokesman in Vienna denied knowledge of negotiations, and there was no immediate comment from Mr. Kreisky, who met with Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader



Lieutenant Colonel Reuven Gai, left, accompanied by Avi Kober, also of the Defense Ministry, leaves the chambers of the Israeli commission investigating the massacres in West Beirut.

er, Monday in Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

Israel poured troops and tanks into the hills surrounding Khalde, Lebanon, Monday to halt sectarian fighting before the scheduled opening Tuesday of Israeli-Lebanese talks there on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

Colonel Fawzi Abi Farhat, spokesman for the Lebanese Army, said the Lebanese Army had been assured by the rightist Christian and leftist Druze milita-

men that there would be no fighting while the talks were in progress. The Associated Press reported.

The Christians and Druze traded heavy artillery fire throughout the night, the state radio reported. Police said 18 persons had been killed and 27 wounded in the preceding 36 hours.

Lebanon's state television said two Israeli soldiers had been killed and seven wounded Monday when an Israeli military bus came under machine-gun fire near the southern

Lebanese village of Ghazieh, 28 miles (45 kilometers) south of Beirut. It did not identify the attackers.

An Israeli spokesman in Yaze, 5 miles east of Beirut, denied the report and said one Israeli soldier had been wounded when unknown gunmen fired at a car south of Sidon, 25 miles south of Beirut.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, based in Nicosia, Cyprus, said, "Lebanese national resistance forces" were responsible for the Ghazieh attack.

Regan Said to Ask Tax Rises To Offset Budget Shortfalls

(Continued from Page 1)

Revenue Code to their own purposes. Reflecting a traditional concern within his department for protection of federal revenues, Mr. Regan has said privately that he opposes "trying to use the tax code for purposes other than raising or lowering revenues."

For example, the Department of Education has proposed creation of tax-sheltered savings accounts to pay the cost of sending children

to college. Mr. Regan, opposing the proposal, has argued that its chief effect would be to give tax relief to those who can save money.

Another informal proposal to encourage investment that the secretary dislikes came from Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Feldstein has reportedly suggested that unused investment tax credits and depreciation deductions that corporations carry to a future year be regarded as earning interest.

Another idea has come from the Commerce Department. It has suggested that makers of certain equipment used in the production of semiconductors, the microchips that are vital to computers, be permitted to take depreciation write-offs in less than the three years now mandated.

According to a Treasury official, Drew L. Lewis, the transportation secretary. A year ago, Mr. Lewis proposed raising the federal gasoline tax, now four cents a gallon, to nine cents, with the revenues to be dedicated to highway and bridge repair and mass transit.

Initially, the White House rebuffed Mr. Lewis, but in November he won presidential support. On Thursday, the Senate gave final congressional approval.

Danish Dockworkers Strike

The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN — A series of longshoremen's wildcat strikes to protest a planned cut in unemployment pay spread Monday to cripple most Danish ports.

China Urges Other Nations to Give More Support to Afghan Rebels

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

BEIJING — China called on other countries Monday to give more support, including "moral and material assistance," to the guerrillas in Afghanistan and thereby pressure the Soviet Union to withdraw its "aggressor troops."

The official party newspaper, the People's Daily, also accused the Soviet Union in an editorial of posing a "grave threat" to Chinese security by massing troops along China's narrow border with Afghanistan.

The editorial, which was also circulated in English by the New York Times, said the Soviet Union was "aggressively" invading Afghanistan.

But it also used some of the harshest language toward Moscow since before the two countries opened consultations to explore their differences in October.

The editorial followed a more conciliatory Chinese note sent to Moscow on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In the message, Beijing expressed hopes for a gradual normalization of relations and suggested that both sides take practical steps to remove obstacles.

Chinese officials have cited the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan as one of three obstacles that must be overcome before more normal Chinese-Soviet relations can be achieved.

The other two problems mentioned are the Kremlin's backing for the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and the stationing of Soviet troops along China's border with the Soviet Union and Mongolia.

The People's Daily said Monday

that "Afghanistan is a neighbor of China. By invading Afghanistan and massing its troops along the Afghan-Chinese border, the Soviet Union is also posing a grave threat to China's security." That referred to the western end of the Wakhan corridor, a slender strip of rugged Afghan territory separating the Soviet Union from Pakistan.

Since China has already complained about the buildup of Sovi-

et forces along its 4,500-mile (7,200-kilometer) frontier with the Soviet Union and Mongolia, Monday's assertion seemed intended to underscore Beijing's insistence that Soviet troops leave Afghanistan.

The editorial contributed to the conflicting signals from Beijing since it acceded to Moscow's request to start informal talks this autumn.

Afghan Anniversary Is Marked by Protests

ing a vigorous protest from the Soviet government in Moscow.

The press agency, reporting the protest, said a "large group of riotous elements" assembled in front of the embassy "with the obvious connivance of Iranian authorities" to stage an "anti-Soviet action."

"The participants in it, shouting anti-Soviet slogans, tried to make their way to the grounds," Tass said, adding that they "ripped the Soviet state flag from the mast."

It said the action took place even though the Iranian authorities were "forewarned by the Soviet side about the hostile action that was being prepared against the Soviet Embassy."

Tass also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "unprovoked warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

said in a comment from Washington.

Mr. Reagan's statement could "only be qualified as a White House promise to considerably broaden support and assistance to gangs of thugs," Tass said, alluding to Soviet allegations that the United States has given military support to the Afghan rebels.

Radio Kabul reported Monday that 50 guerrillas had been captured or killed recently in the Logar and Badakhshan provinces bordering Pakistan. The report also said President Babrak Karmal returned Sunday from a week in Moscow, where he attended the observance of the Soviet Union's 60th anniversary.

Mr. Karmal appears to have as much backing from Moscow now as when the Russians sent in troops to back his coup against Hafizullah Amin on Dec. 27, 1979, Western diplomats said.

The diplomats estimated that about 105,000 Soviet troops were in the country, nearly 20,000 more than last year.

They said that in the past year, Soviet economic aid to Afghanistan has nearly doubled, to \$350 million.

Soviet Soldiers Held

Two Soviet soldiers captured in Afghanistan and interned in Switzerland have been placed in prison because of drunken and violent behavior. United Press International quoted the Swiss newspaper saying Monday in Bern.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said the two left their open internment institution near Bern, "went on a drunken spree, stole motorbikes and broke into an automobile." Five other Soviet soldiers, he said, have made no trouble and remain in the open institution, the spokesman said.

The seven soldiers were handed over by Afghan rebels to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Switzerland agreed to hold them for two years or until hostilities ceased. Moscow approved the arrangement.

WORLD BRIEFS

French Confirm Signing China Pact

PARIS (UPI) — China has concluded its first international agreement for cooperation on nuclear research and development in an accord signed last month with France, French officials confirmed Monday.

The agreement covering research on nuclear materials and reactor safety, concluded Nov. 22 and renewable at its conclusion in 1984, was the "first such agreement that we know of that China has ever signed," said an official at the French Atomic Energy Agency.

A spokesman for the Ministry for External Relations said there was "no real relationship" between the accord and negotiations on France's possible sale of reactors for China's first nuclear power station.

Pilots in Israel Reject Labor Accord

TEL AVIV (AP) — The Histadrut trade union federation signed a labor agreement on behalf of El Al employees Monday, but the national airline's pilots rejected the accord.

Israel radio quoted the court-appointed receiver of El Al, Amram Blum, an attorney, as saying he would continue liquidation proceedings for the airline until the pilots signed the agreement. The pilots said the labor federation had no authority to sign on their behalf.

"Negotiations" with Histadrut failed to produce a new labor contract demanded by management. The government, which owns 97.6 percent of the grounded airline, requested the liquidation and the District Court appointed Mr. Blum to administer El Al as a temporary receiver pending its final sale.

Bombs Cause Blackouts in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Insurgents bombed two key electricity line towers, cutting off power and blacking out 80 towns and cities in eastern El Salvador, utility company officials said Monday.

The overnight attacks ended a Christmas truce and left 1.5 million people without electricity in El Salvador's four eastern provinces, officials of the state-run Rio Lempa Hydroelectric Commission said. The officials said four provincial capitals were left without electricity.

For the Record

RABAT, Morocco (AP) — Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang of China arrived Monday in Morocco from Algeria to begin a three-day official visit that is expected to focus on cooperation projects. Morocco is the third stop on Mr. Zhao's monthlong, 10-nation tour of Africa that began in Egypt.

OSLO (UPI) — Seven of 10 Norwegians are opposed to the decision by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, according to an opinion poll published Monday. The poll was made by Norsk Opinions Institute for the Social Democratic newspaper, Arbeiderbladet.

NEW YORK (AP) — James W. Lewis, who has been accused of attempted extortion in connection with the so-called Tylenol murders, returned Monday to Chicago to fight the charges, according to his lawyer.

Navy Secretary Kept Ties to Old Business

(Continued from Page 1)

with the District of Columbia show that Abington still describes its business as "professional advice, analysis, consultation and assistance to corporate management," not as a personal holding company, as Mr. Lehman maintained. The records, dated April 15, 1982, were signed by Mr. Lehman's wife, who is listed as the president of Abington. Thomas J. Bacas, Abington's attorney, said the filing was "a mistake."

Lawyers for the navy, as well as the Office of Government Ethics, said they had approved Mr. Lehman's financial disclosures but had not reviewed the underlying documents. Gary Davis, chief counsel of the ethics office, which monitors financial disclosure statements of executive branch officials and compliance with conflict-of-interest laws and regulations, said he did not know whether Lord Chalfont's payments from March to October to Abington constituted a continuing personal financial interest on the part of Mr. Lehman in Abington.

Mr. Davis said his office began reviewing Mr. Lehman's actions after inquiries were made by reporters. Navy lawyers have been asked to meet with the ethics office to explain the transactions.

Among the issues being reviewed is whether Mr. Lehman's arrangement with Lord Chalfont constitutes a divestiture and whether the navy secretary does not still stand to benefit after leaving government from Lord Chalfont's success, the lawyers said.

Mr. Lehman said in an interview that the sale of the foreign rights to Abington's name was a private transaction. Therefore, he said, he was under no obligation to disclose details of the sale publicly and did not do so. Mr. Lehman said he was also unaware that Lord Chalfont, in addition to paying \$60,000 for the use of Abington's name overseas, had initially retained some of Abington's clients, which included Nordrup, the Boeing Co. and TRW, all major military contractors.

At no point in his public disclosure forms did Mr. Lehman disclose that the three contractors, among others, had each paid Abington more than \$5,000 a year in consulting fees before he joined the government. The law was ambiguous at the time, government ethics and navy lawyers agree, about whether major individual clients of a law firm or consulting company had to be identified.

In a telephone interview last week, Lord Chalfont said he continued to operate Abington from London, "with me as president instead of John."

"There were virtually no assets," Lord Chalfont said, "I was acquiring his clients and his good will." Lord Chalfont said he gave Mr. Lehman a verbal option at the time of the transaction to repurchase Abington after Mr. Lehman leaves the government, and "that offer still stands."

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8 Solidarity Leaders Issue a Defiant Letter

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

WARSAW — Eight Solidarity leaders have signed a jailhouse manifesto pledging to resist the Polish authorities and fight for the restoration of their independent trade union.

"The Polish crisis cannot be solved without Solidarity," said in the Statist era, including prison terms for striking and the power of the authorities to interfere in union statutes and elections.

"We'll operate with the conviction that the presence of our union in the life of the country is an indispensable condition for the gaining by the people of their rights, to exercise controls over the authorities and to establish social peace in the country," the letter said.

The statement charged that the new trade unions bill passed by the Sejm, or parliament, contained limitations that "did not exist even in the Statist era," including prison terms for striking and the power of the authorities to interfere in union statutes and elections.

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The letter, dated Dec. 10, was drawn up because the internees in Bialoleka thought they were going to be split up and sent to other prisons.

But last Thursday the government announced that all political internees would be freed, except for five top-ranking Solidarity leaders who were arrested in connection with unspecified crimes.

The five — Andrzej Gwiazda, Karol Modzelewski, Jan Rulowski, Seweryn Jaworski and Grzegorz Palka — all signed the statement. Three other internees who signed — Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Andrzej Sobieraj and Antoni Tokarczuk — were released Thursday. "Our union was formed by millions of people and it exists thanks to their

will," the letter said. "The state authorities did not organize Solidarity and the authorities cannot band the union against the will of the people."

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New York Town Lives Side by Side With the Cruise Missile

By Samuel G. Freedman
New York Times Service

ROME, New York — Somewhere on Griffiss Air Force Base here, in a secret location known only as "Category A Area," sit five B-52 bombers. On Dec. 16, they became the first in the United States to be equipped with the newest nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal, the cruise missile.

Each B-52 carries 12 missiles that can fly undetected beneath radar, search out their targets with the aid of computers and deliver a nuclear warhead 15 times as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. The targets have already been chosen. The planes are on war alert, all day, every day.

So are three sets of flight crews, each consisting of 44 persons. One week of every three, each group resides in the Alert Facility, which is known as "the mole hole." It is said to resemble a motel, and its entertainments include video games, such as Mission Command, and movies. "Reds" was shown last week.

Twice a week, unannounced, an alarm sounds across the 3,800-acre (1,520-hectare) base. It summons the men on alert to the planes on alert. This summons is a rehearsal for the day "when the balloons go up," jargon for the outbreak of nuclear war.

Residents Derive Jobs, Security From Nuclear Strike Base

As all this takes place, recent snow has graced the evergreens and frame homes of Rome. Christmas wreaths hang on many doors. People recover from last-minute shopping and holiday parties.

The coexistence of the everyday and the unthinkable, the lively and the deadly, has been part of the routine for 22 years, since the Strategic Air Command and nuclear weapons arrived at the 40-year-old base adjoining this city of 50,000, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of New York.

Many Rome residents, as well as the people on the base, say they are accustomed to being "on the Russians." Top Ten hit list, as Mayor Carl J. Eilenberg put it. They realize the local economy depends on the base and believe world peace depends on the deterrence furnished by the base's weapons.

Since the deployment of the cruise missile, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviets to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Friz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shrug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redfener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms. "There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there came a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say 'no.'"

Rome has never said "no" to the

base, partly out of loyalty and patriotism and partly out of economic necessity. Rome has an unemployment rate of 9 percent. The major private employers, who are manufacturers of goods for the stamping auto and construction industries, have laid off hundreds of workers.

"We probably could've made enough fuss not to have the cruise missile based here," Mayor Eilenberg said. "And then we would've been on the Defense Department hit list. And there's a greater risk of them coming down on us than the Russians."

The base provides 3,000 of the 15,000 civilian jobs in Rome, and \$283 million a year to the local economy. The cruise missile, the mayor said, means job stability in uncertain times. Construction of facilities for the missiles alone cost \$19 million and created 200 jobs.

Deployment of the cruise missiles has become a major issue in Rome-control talks with the Soviet Union. Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, has indicated that if curbs on the cruise missiles were not reached, the Soviet Union would build its own.

Lieutenant Colonel Ronald Gerhardt, who helped design and deploy the cruise missiles, takes

that as a compliment. "If you have something the enemy has trouble defending against," he said, "you have strength and you have deterrence."

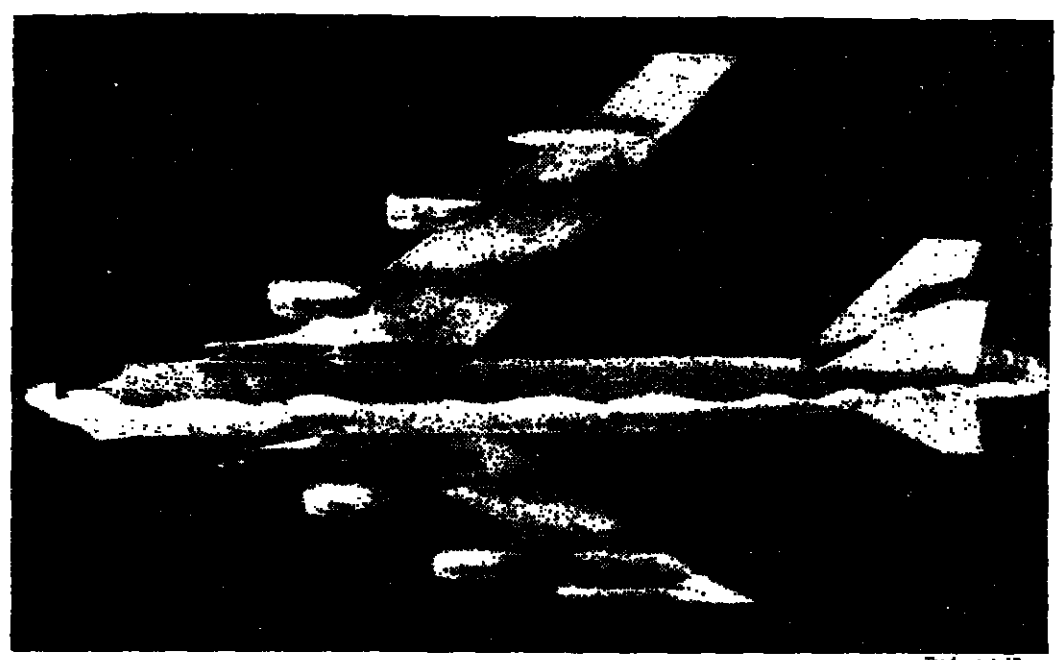
And pilots have something more to think about. For all the entertainment in the Alert Facility, when something goes haywire in the world, such as the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or the declaration of martial law in Poland, the men tend to watch the late news and to sleep fitfully.

"At night," Captain Percival said, "you begin to realize what you're there for if war ever breaks out. Your job is deterrence, but you have to be ready. You know where you'll go and what you'll do."

"You realize that moments later you could be running to your airplane. And you're no sooner airborne than your wife, your kids, your whole base is vaporized behind you."

People think of Griffiss, Mr. Updike said, "like a college campus." Griffiss opens its credit union to the townspeople and holds public running races and swim meets in its facilities. The president of the Rome Library Board is a civilian employee of the base, as was the previous president of the Board of Education.

Such ties have made life difficult for the Rev. Tom Sterner of St.



A B-52 bomber equipped with 12 cruise missiles is one of five at the Griffiss Air Force Base.

Paul's Roman Catholic Church. The priest has preached "the gospel of nonviolence, of reaching out with love" to a congregation in which a third of the adults work at Griffiss.

"I know we're speaking on an issue that will not be popular," Father Sterner said. "But we're not

speaking to push the base out. We're not speaking against the people who work there. We're trying to advocate forming your conscience so you can live with peace of heart."

But protests have been small and amicable. There have been few arrests, with the police occasional-

ly serving coffee and demonstrators sending the police Christmas cards. The largest protest at the base, in 1981, drew about 600 people, including the Berrigan brothers.

Only 40 came Dec. 16, the day the cruise system became fully active.

Kim Urges Washington To Clarify Its Policy On Rights, Democracy

By Seth S. King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Kim Dae Jwing, the South Korean dissident politician who arrived here from Seoul last Thursday, has said that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States, which, he said, had failed to demand a return to democratic government in his country.

Mr. Kim, who spoke Sunday in an interview at a small Roman Catholic retreat center in a Washington suburb, said that he was "very grateful" that the United States had welcomed him. "But my place of work is in Korea and there is much work left to be done there," he said. "Many of my colleagues are still in prison there. I wish to return as soon as circumstances will permit."

he did not know the exact role the United States had played in his release last week from prison where he had served two and a half years of a 20-year sentence for sedition. The United States had been quietly urging his release, U.S. officials said last week.

Asked Sunday if he believed that he had been sent into exile with the agreement of the United States, as his wife has charged, Mr. Kim said he was not certain. "I am not certain I would not be arrested again if I returned," he said. "It is better to have a time of freedom here in this country."

Asked what he would do if he could win power in a democratic election, he replied: "I have gone through the valley of death four times and now my posture toward politics has changed somewhat. I no longer feel that I have to be the one to create a new future for Korea. That is a matter to be decided by God himself."

Mr. Kim was an unsuccessful candidate for president of South Korea in 1971 and was imprisoned once in the period before President Chun Doo Hwan's seizure of power in 1979. Mr. Kim was arrested again when Mr. Chun imposed martial law and in 1980 was convicted by a military court on sedition charges. He was first sentenced to death. Last March this was reduced to 20 years.

Mr. Kim said that he and his followers wanted a democratic form of government in which individual rights, including freedom of the press, were guaranteed.

The people of Korea themselves should elect their president, he said. South Korea should have a free economic system in which the concentration of wealth would be prevented and the state would ensure social benefits to the Korean people.

When asked if South Korea could defend itself without the presence of U.S. troops, Mr. Kim said it could not do so long as it was not a democracy. "We must have peace with North Korea first," he said.

"And the only way we will achieve peace and unification is to return to a democratic system in the South," he added. "If we do not have that, we cannot differentiate ourselves from communism in the eyes of the North Korean people."

He conceded that if a democratic government were to be returned to South Korea, the people themselves would have to bring it back.

"But the American government should make clear its stand on democracy and human rights and freedom," he declared. "It should make clear that it is on the side of the people and democracy."

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Kim said that "exactly how the United States should proceed in impressing its democratic views on the South Korean military leaders is for you to decide. It is not my place to tell you how to do it."

He said that while in prison he had been out of touch with current developments, and he therefore was not well informed about President Ronald Reagan's stand on human rights in South Korea.

"I had heard in the early days of Mr. Reagan... that America was going to aid human rights movements throughout the world, but the United States has not followed this up. President [Jimmy] Carter had advocated fighting for human rights, saying they were the very heart of his foreign policy. Yet we have all been disappointed with both of those presidents," he added.

Mr. Kim is staying in the Catholic retreat center temporarily with his wife Lee Hi Ho, 60, and two of his three sons. Mr. Kim, 57, said

Performance of 'Flight Attendant' Too Good to Be True, Airline Finds

United Press International

MIAMI — No one paid much attention to William Cohn until pleased passengers started praising the courteous flight attendant in letters to Pan American Airways.

But when officials tried to put the letters in Mr. Cohn's personnel file, they could not find one. That is when they discovered he had never been hired.

The Dade County police said Mr. Cohn, 31, masqueraded as a flight attendant for two years, saving about \$40,000 in air fare to such destinations as Johannesburg, London, Honolulu and Hong Kong. On Thursday, he was arrested for grand theft.

Detective Bill Sayers said Mr. Cohn had used two methods to fly for free, sometimes posing as an employee to buy passes at discounts and other times dressing as a flight attendant to bluff his way aboard a plane.

Detective Sayers said the uniformed attendant was never stopped by security personnel. The flight attendants who checked tickets on the planes also never questioned him, he said.

When he was arrested, the detective said, Mr. Cohn at first insisted he was an employee but later admitted he did not work for Pan Am. Mr. Cohn told Detective Sayers he had trained as a flight attendant in 1972 but dropped out of the training program to go to college.

Dioxin Threat Hangs Over a St. Louis Suburb

By Robert Reinhold
New York Times Service

ST. LOUIS, Missouri — U.S. and state authorities are planning to send teams of technicians into the devastated St. Louis suburb of Times Beach this week to determine if recent flooding has spread deadly dioxin pollution.

But nobody seems to know quite what to do about the town's 700 families, since many of them have scoffed at U.S. warnings to stay away. First their homes were ravaged by the Meramec River, and then they were told that dioxin-contaminated oil sprayed on their unpaved streets a decade ago had left dangerous concentrations of the chemical in the soil in road ditches.

Generally speaking, dioxin, which is a waste by-product of many manufacturing processes, is

considered hazardous at levels above one part per billion, but there is a dispute over the exact level and what kinds of maladies it might cause.

The new tests are to be taken in light of a warning Thursday by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, which urged a complete and immediate evacuation of the town on the basis of soil-sample tests it took shortly before the flood three weeks ago. It is not clear whether the flooding helped by washing away the chemicals or hurt by bringing them to the surface and depositing them in the homes.

"It is our intention to move as quickly as possible to determine if there has been any shift in the dioxin as a result of the flood," Morris Kay, regional administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency, said Sunday by telephone from his home in Lawrence, Kansas. He said that the laboratory analyses would be given top priority and that the results should be known within two weeks.

In the meantime, he concurred with the scientists from the disease control agency, urging those residents who did return to their homes to wear protective garments. Few appeared to be heeding the advice, to judge from a tour of the town last weekend.

The tests will be done in cooperation with the Missouri Department of Natural Resources. Its director, Fred A. Lafer, said Sunday that experts in soil mechanics would be sent to examine erosion patterns in the affected areas.

Meanwhile, state officials here were confronted with a considerable political problem in dealing with the pollution, whose full extent across the state is still unknown. By the weekend, no decisions had been made about evacuation or cleanup, or about who would pay for it. It appeared that

there was no way to compel residents to leave Times Beach.

The town, 30 miles (48 kilometers) southwest of St. Louis, is a picture of devastation. Piles of twisted carpet, stoves, toys and other belongings lay outside the tiny clapboard houses and trailer homes, many torn apart. About a third of the 2,000 residents appear to have returned, at least to clean up, and few seemed to be taking any precautions. Some wore rubber gloves.

Times Beach was named after the old St. Louis Times newspaper, which offered lots there back in the 1920s as part of a promotional campaign. What was meant to be a summer resort later became a permanent working-class community. Many of the prideful "river rats," as they call themselves, who settled here they love the area and intend to stay on despite its twin afflictions of floods and dioxin.

"As long as I don't eat it, dig in it, rub it on my skin or breathe it, I'm OK," Susan Johnson, an alderman, told The St. Louis Post-Dispatch Saturday.

Others are less confident and would like to move. But they say they cannot afford to do so without government aid.

Most families had already temporarily evacuated right after the flood, with assistance from the U.S. Emergency Management Agency. An agreement has been worked out between that agency and the state Emergency Management Agency to allow those evacuees who continue to stay away because of the dioxin threat to retain their U.S. relocation aid.

The flooding greatly complicated management of the dioxin problem. The tests taken just before the flood found dioxin levels of more than 100 parts per billion in two of 38 soil samples analyzed.

2 Bombings in Stuttgart

STUTTGART — A Yugoslav tourist office and a grocery store run by a Yugoslav were damaged in bomb explosions early Monday. No one was injured.

Colombia's Amnesty Does Not Satisfy Rebels

Some Skepticism Is Meeting Betancur's Populist Reforms

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — The suburban setting did not look like a place one would go looking for a leftist rebel. Two young girls in white communion dresses skipped down the street past well-tended lawns and two-story homes, and a delivery boy was busy at the corner tying a boxed pizza to the back of his scooter.

In a driveway midway along the block, a man in sneakers and blue jeans helped his 2-year-old daughter right herself on top of wildly disobedient roller skates. Here, it developed, was the insurgent Carlos Duipal Sanjuan, 41, home from prison because of a broad amnesty law signed by Colombia's new president, Belisario Betancur, on Nov. 19.

The scene would probably have pleased Mr. Betancur, who has argued for the reconciliation of the Colombian "family" after generations of bloody clashes between the government and guerrilla groups.

But a conversation with Mr. Duipal, only provided more of the disabbling talk the new populist leader has been encountering.

Mr. Duipal's M-19 group, the best known of the four major guerrilla organizations in Colombia, has responded to Mr. Betancur's amnesty call with demands of its own. It is asking for a six-month armistice and a national "dialogue" involving its leader, Jaime Betancur Cayon, Mr. Betancur and representatives of other institutions in the country.

The M-19 rebels' reaction to the amnesty has struck many Colombians as a betrayal, since they had indicated enthusiasm for it. The Nobel Prize-winning Colombian novelist, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, who sympathizes with their cause, has denounced their attitude as one serving publicity rather than peace.

"Belisario is clearly a man of good intentions," Mr. Duipal said, referring to the president, as most Colombians do, by his first name. "But he can't think that by just sitting down and deciding to do good

works that things are going to get better. It just isn't that way."

"We don't have such illusions," he said. "We are what many Colombians are now reluctantly beginning to think their new president may have. Mr. Betancur has made a great impression on his countrymen by actions to reduce his office's traditional pomp and distance from the people."

Even the man he beat for the presidency in the May election, former President Alfonso Lopez Michelson, concedes as much. "There have been deep changes in Colombian society, and we in politics were not accompanying them," he said in an interview in his Liberal Party office. "There has been a sexual revolution, rich people dressed like poor ones and social status isn't recognized anymore, but we in politics continue to live a patrician life."

The doubts about the future are emerging as Mr. Betancur moves from symbolic acts, such as opening the ornate presidential palace to the public on Sundays, to the violent and resistant realities of Colombian life.

For instance, a "banquet for peace" that he summoned last

much of its impact because of the guerrillas' reaction to his amnesty and the political assassination in Bogota two days earlier of a well-known woman who had headed the government's community action department.

Mr. Betancur made a dramatic appeal for expanding the role of Congress in Colombian political life, then was forced into a confrontation with the lawmakers when they translated his call into a demand for a 110-percent pay raise.

He moved to withdraw Colombia from its strict compatibility with the United States, proposing its admission into the movement of nations proclaiming nonalignment and delivering a blunt lecture to President Ronald Reagan in Bogota in early December on Colombia's disagreements with U.S. policy in the region. But some commentators are now pointing out the inconsistency of his independent stance with his pleas for more U.S. investment and assistance from international lending agencies.

Other doubters are wondering how he can square his highly publicized proposals for low-cost

housing with no down payment and university education for all high school graduates with his pledges to hold down the growth of the government deficit and reduce inflation from its present 25 percent to 14 percent.

One of the broader aspects of Mr. Betancur's amnesty, which suspended all sentences handed down for political crimes, was to allow the freeing of about 350 rebels from prison, and it was under this provision that Mr. Duipal gained his liberty.

Mr. Duipal, a theater director and filmmaker as well as an M-19 official, had served four years of a 17-year sentence for having participated in the kidnappings of an ambassador, a businessman and a Colombian executive of Texaco.

Mr. Duipal said he doubted he and his rebel companions would be able to achieve their goals peacefully. He listed the goals as making Colombia independent from "North American imperialism" and multinational companies, producing social justice and a fairer distribution of wealth.

He said the M-19 would have to develop "an army capable of confronting the government's army."

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Nutritionist Sees A Resurgence of Hunger in U.S.

WASHINGTON — A growing number of people in the United States cannot afford what experts consider a minimum diet, according to Dr. Jean Mayer, a nutritionist and president of Tufts University.

Dr. Mayer said Sunday on television that the government is responsible for a resurgence of hunger.

"With the steady hacking away at food programs, or at least hunger respect in the United States, and I am very worried that some of the conquests we have seen are going to be lost," he said.

Asked about President Ronald Reagan's statement that reports of malnutrition are exaggerated, Dr. Mayer said, "I'm sure there are many things the president knows that I don't know, but nutrition does not happen to be one of them."

Papal Milan Visit Planned

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II will visit Milan on May 21 and 22, the first papal visit to Italy's major industrial city in more than 500 years, church sources said Tuesday.

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Euromissile Game

Euromissiles, like Eurodollars, are a claim on the United States. Though unable to reach America, these medium-range weapons affect the balance of European power, which America is pledged to preserve, with nuclear war if necessary. That is why the upgraded force of Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe impelled NATO to propose that they be either negotiated away or matched by comparable American weapons starting late next year.

Last week, the Russians emphasized their anxiety about that deployment by offering to reduce the Soviet missiles to the number of British and French — 162 — if the number of new American missiles in Europe were zero. The Western allies call this "unacceptable," but they are bound, in conscience, to treat the proposal as negotiable.

Whether Euromissiles can now be limited by agreement depends more on psychology than arithmetic. In truth, the allies ask for American missiles not because they need more nuclear firepower but because they need more reassurance of America's commitment to their defense.

So long as there remains a chance that NATO could lose a non-nuclear war, it wants to leave no doubt that a successful Soviet attack would escalate to nuclear war. And so long as Soviet troops are backed by missiles that threaten Western Europe, NATO wants its forces backed by American missiles that would strike deep in Soviet territory.

There are, in fact, Western weapons enough in submarines offshore and in America to threaten the same retaliation. But no one is really confident that an American president would put Chicago on the line for Cologne. That is why the British and French, with odd money, now contend that their "independent" nuclear forces are irrevocably "independent" to this discussion. They would not risk all for Germany, nor would they dare threaten Sovi-

et soil without American backup. The polite word for this European-American bond of terror is "coupling." The Western epithet for the Soviet buildup is that it threatens to "decouple" America from its partners and leave them prey to political diktat. Playing on this psychology to disrupt the alliance, the Russians accuse Americans of planning for a war that could destroy Europe, yet spare the United States. Many Europeans believe that and are anything but reassured.

The Russians, to be sure, have some reasons for concern. The French and British weapons are not, as they say in Moscow, aimed at the Falklands. And some of the new U.S. missiles would do double duty in America's strategic first-strike force, threatening the Soviet command system and cutting the land-missile attack time from 20 minutes to five.

So the Russians should be curious to learn what removing more of their missiles would buy in negotiations. They need dismantle nothing, however, if European public opinion blocks the American imports. Moscow will therefore press the war of nerves, while NATO doggedly digs its missile holes.

Everyone will be worse off if the pressing and digging is not soon stopped by agreement. And for agreement, numbers will finally be important. A truly scaled-down Soviet force matched by only a modest American deployment could avoid a new arms race and promote wider arms reduction.

Whether the Russians are ready to compromise on that basis is by no means clear. Half of the Reagan administration wants to find out, but half does not — for reasons not of deterrence psychology but of deep-seated ideology. If this debate in the United States is not resolved in favor of negotiation, and within the next few weeks, no one may ever know what might have been.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bailing Out the Banks

Strengthening the safeguards in the world's banking system is now a matter of some considerable urgency. It is hard to imagine a more foolish or willfully misdirected response than the performance that the House Banking Committee put on last week. The secretary of the treasury, Donald T. Regan, had come to it with a bill to increase the lending resources of the International Monetary Fund, which is now playing a crucial role in managing the top-heavy debts of the big Latin American borrowers. One member declared that the committee would not support it unless it also contained new subsidies for the domestic housing industry. The committee's chairman, Fernand J. St. Germain, who habitually runs up on the least-attended side of these quagmires, maintained his reputation by denouncing the whole IMF funding operation as a bailout of the big banks.

To the contrary, the IMF is forcing the commercial banks to keep lending to the Latin debtors to stave off a collapse. But it can continue to do so only as long as it has money of its own to put in the packages of new, or renewed, loans. Most of the committee understands that perfectly well. But a general hostility toward large banks is one of the few attitudes that disgruntled liberalism shares with right-wing populism in the United States, and the temptation to make the most of it was evidently too much to resist.

It is entirely true that the commercial banks have made some spectacularly unwise loans to the Latins, pushing the money out in a crescendo of blind competitive zeal with little concern for the recipients' deteriorating ability to repay. It is already clear that the principal of many of these loans will never be

repaid; the immediate questions now involve only the interest.

Consider the following possible sequence of future events — not a likely sequence but, unfortunately, not impossible. News arrives of a coup in one of the debtor countries; Argentina is the example that springs to mind. In a burst of Peronist fervor, the new government there announces that it is repudiating all foreign debts as burdens forced illicitly upon the struggling poor of the Third World by the international military-financial conspiracy, etc., etc. Within minutes the big depositors — whose big deposits, unlike yours, are not insured — begin moving their money out of the banks with exposure in the defaulting country. To bring those deposits back, the banks desperately begin raising the interest rates that they will pay. As anxiety about the banking system spreads, the whole structure of interest rates shifts upward — carrying with it the rates on automobile loans, mortgages and industrial bonds. With that, any hope of economic recovery in the United States recedes beyond the horizon.

Any congressman who thinks that the present recession has gone on long enough, and that the numbers of unemployed people have risen high enough, will think twice before delaying the United States' contribution to strengthening the IMF. The accusations about bailing out the big banks are both inaccurate and irrelevant. The IMF needs greater resources for the job that lies ahead of it, and that job is to protect North Americans as well as South Americans from the fatal impact of an international financial collapse on next year's fragile recovery.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Hostages in Poland

General Jaruzelski plays with men just like he does with words. It is a well known fact that suspension of the state of war — which is officially scheduled for the end of this month — would not in fact mean the end of a state of emergency in Poland. However, until Thursday no one knew that the chief of state would resort to such old and detestable tactics as the taking of hostages.

How can one otherwise describe the arrest of seven former Solidarity officials, arbitrarily imprisoned during the Dec. 13, 1981, showdown? How especially can one characterize the motives for indicting Andrzej Gwiazda, Seweryn Jaworski, Marian Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palika, Andrzej Rozpachowski and Jan Rulawski? Here they are, accused of having conspired against the state and threatened with a sentence that may run from five years imprisonment to capital punishment. Their only crime, in fact, was that they were in the forefront of Solidarity's struggle, each in a strategic region of Poland.

There are reasons to expect that the military-political power in Poland will not rush

their trial: Hostages are only useful insofar as their fate remains uncertain.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Assessing a Martyr's Role

The man who threatened to blow up the Washington Monument because he wanted to force the country to seriously discuss the threat of nuclear annihilation did more harm to his cause than good. Like many fanatical protesters, Norman D. Mayer's ultimate protest was hypocritical. He tried to preach peace by using the threat of violence.

The nuclear freeze movement, whether a person agrees with it or not, is a legitimate movement in this country. Many peaceful, reasonable and intelligent people support it. States have passed resolutions supporting it. Mr. Mayer's actions have hurt the cause he so strongly supported. The right to peacefully protest is one of the foundations of our free society and is exercised daily by thousands of people. Mr. Mayer himself exercised that right for years. He trespassed beyond that right and paid for it with his life.

— The Herald (New Britain, Connecticut).

DEC. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Prince Testifies

BERLIN — "Bismarck was a man of volcanic nature, accustomed to astonish the world with his volcanic expressions. He was volcanic in his friendships and his enemies." Such was Prince Philip zu Eulenburg's definition of the Iron Chancellor in commencing a rather impassioned speech in the Reichstag Central Criminal Court. It was a fine piece of eloquence, carefully prepared, made in reply to the testimony of Dr. Limann, editor of the Liepzig Neuste Nachrichten, to whom Bismarck had spoken of the court "Camari-la" with Prince Eulenburg at its head. The prince emphatically denied the existence of any such, saying that for years past he had not spoken a word of politics with the Kaiser.

1932: Technology Blamed

PARIS — A British trade unionist who has just returned from the United States, where he attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, has been telling his friends about some of the causes of unemployment in America. Among others, he mentioned the progress that has been made in machine equipment in recent years. Instances of mechanical contrivances replacing human labor could be cited ad infinitum. Because there is every indication that the progress of invention will be, not slower, but more rapid in the future, unemployment due to this cause appears destined to increase, since the absorption of human labor will become more and more difficult.

Why U.S. Is Cool to 'Bulgarian Connection' Story

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — On Nov. 9, the day before Leonid I. Brezhnev died, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni of Italy received a visit from the CIA's vice chief of station in Rome and a staffer from the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee. The Americans wanted to know about the Bulgarian connection to the shooting of the pope.

Mr. Rognoni explained that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman, had been informed a few months before that Italy could not afford the cost of keeping him in solitary confinement much longer. To Agca, that meant he would be transferred to an ordinary prison and would promptly be murdered. That induced him to talk about the Bulgarian government officials who hired him to kill the pope.

"What proof do you have?" asked the man from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The man in charge of Italy's internal security laid out the facts: that the gunman was a cold-blooded killer for hire and not a fanatic or ideologue; that he was able to pass into Bulgaria easily on an Indian passport and take up residence in a first-class hotel, which requires secret service knowledge; that he entered penniless and came out with \$50,000 from what is hardly a land of opportunity; that he was able

to describe accurately the living quarters of the Bulgarian officials who were his contacts and contacts, and that a flurry of electronic communication came out of the Bulgarian Embassy just before the attack on the pope, similar to the activity that took place before an American general was abducted.

The CIA man waved that all aside. "You have no proof," he said, and did his best to convey to the Italian government a high degree of skepticism from the American government.

"What proof do you want?" asked Mr. Rognoni. The circumstantial evidence already presented, along with some more that the gunman was expected to reveal, was the best that could be garnered on a covert operation. Nobody would come forward with a fingerprint of Yuri V. Andropov on the gun, but it was certain that no such mission could have been undertaken without the permission of the KGB, which was then headed by Mr. Andropov.

According to the secret report filed by the Senate staffer, the CIA representative continued to view with distaste the conclusions being reached by the Italian investigators. Mean-

while, in other capitals and in Washington middle-level CIA men with journalistic contacts have been pool-pooling the story. In Rome, U.S. Foreign Service officers have been telling Italian diplomats that the investigation is an international embarrassment.

Thus, the Italian government found itself pursuing a case that caused it to strain relations with a Communist neighbor and profoundly offend the new Soviet leader without the moral support of the U.S. government. The ideological attitude of most of the U.S. press on this subject was perceived by the Italians as further evidence that the United States wanted the investigation shut down.

Why do we Americans require tongs to touch this story? Why are we setting ourselves standards of proof that the Soviet bloc will make impossible to meet?

One reason is humanly institutional: most spooks, after the CIA's flat rock was flipped over in the post-Watergate era, do not want anybody to think that assassination is part of any nation's "dirty tricks," and so they come to the defense of the KGB, hinting that the evi-

dence is part of an anti-Andropov plot. Another reason has to do with the workings of the American press: where does a story of such magnitude come off being broken in the Readers' Digest, and developed in detail by NBC, a mere television network? Such a story needs establishment legitimacy; only a major newspaper can properly provide that.

Then there is the bogglement factor: The story of the spy-master who gave the order to kill the pope and thereby saved Poland from Solidarity and rose to the top in the Kremlin — that is a large lump of information to digest. Evil so audacious is unbelievable.

The central reason for the shameful American reluctance to urge the Italians on is political: The United States has to deal with this man Andropov, say our doves, and if the chain of circumstance is drawn too tight it might not be able to trust the Soviets on arms control.

That fear of not being able to bring back détente motivates most of those who wish that this awful trail of circumstance would vanish. That is why, after facts are presented that compel common sense to lay the crime at the Kremlin door, we will hear the factious officials complain, "You have no proof."

The New York Times.

Exchange Rate Shift Threatens the West

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — The Japanese yen infuriates Lee Morgan. The yen is now worth about 20 percent less in dollars than it was in late 1980. Mr. Morgan is chairman of Caterpillar Tractor Co., a successful U.S. exporter. And the low yen makes it difficult — almost impossible — for Caterpillar to compete against its major foreign rival, Komatsu of Japan.

If there were an award for the year's most puzzling — and most frustrating — economic phenomenon, the value of the yen might well win it. American economists and business executives believe its value is much too low, and many Japanese profess to agree. And yet, despite some recent advances, the yen remains 15 to 25 percent lower than everyone says it should be.

It is easy to see this as a quiet, underhanded Japanese conspiracy to win world markets. But something more fundamental actually is happening: Experience is discrediting the conventional wisdom about how exchange rates are determined. And that change is tearing at the political and intellectual fabric holding Western economies together.

The disintegration is obvious enough. Since the mid-1970s, other countries have suffered from erratic exchange-rate fluctuations. But now Americans feel themselves whipped, too. Protectionism is the most conspicuous result.

To accuse Japan of manipulating the yen fits some self-serving American assumptions. If Japan's trade surplus with the United States is swelling (the 1982 total may hit \$20 billion), then part of the cause must lie in "unfair" Japanese tactics.

But the conspiracy theory founders on reality. The yen's recent behavior does not differ much from that of other currencies. Citibank's economics department calculates that the West German Deutsche mark has fallen by roughly 40 percent against the dollar since its 1980 high.

The immediate, unhappy implication of this is a much slower recovery for the American economy. American exports that are expensive on world markets will decline, while inexpensive imports into the United States will increase. This already is happening. The trade deficit of \$35 billion through October already exceeds the \$33 billion for all of 1981. Some economists now predict a \$75-billion deficit for 1983.

The longer-term implications of these exchange-rate movements are even more sobering. Until the mid-1970s, economists thought they understood the essential factors determining exchange rates. And, just coincidentally, the theory provided a persuasive political and economic rationale for open trade.

Exchange rates were thought to be shaped by trade flows and inflation. When a country's imports exceeded its exports, its currency would depreciate and make its exports less expensive. Likewise, if one country had no inflation and another had 10 percent, exchange rates obviously would change. Otherwise, goods from the country with inflation would become uncompetitive.

But in the real world, changes in prices and trade flows have not predicted or explained exchange rate changes. On this basis, the dollar rate would not be as high as it is today. Most specialists argue that the year-dollar rate would be closer to 200 to 1 than 240 to 1. Consequently, most

economists are modifying their views.

One result of expanded world commerce is the need for holdings of different currencies by international businesses and institutions: banks, multinational corporations, central banks of developing countries and oil producers. International bank accounts in Japan have risen from 1 trillion yen in 1971 to 9 trillion in 1981; at current exchange rates, that is almost \$38 billion.

Investment shifts increasingly influence exchange rates. Currency holders move their funds among different currencies. For instance, they might sell West German bonds, use their marks to buy dollars and then buy U.S. Treasury bonds. Currency needs of traders no longer dominate foreign exchange markets.

So foreign exchange markets act more like stock markets. They are moved by interest rates, differences between countries, news and rumors. "Once you allow exchange rates to move, they move a lot," said Jacob Frenkel, an economist at the University of Chicago. "The key single word — which was not understood before — is the word 'news.' It's something unpredictable."

But companies like Caterpillar have to contend with the results. Caterpillar recently bid \$14 million for a sale in the Middle East. Mr. Morgan told a congressional committee that this represented the dealer's breakeven point, but the company still lost the sale to Komatsu's bid of \$11.3 million. In the first half of 1982, Komatsu's exports rose 47 percent while Caterpillar's overseas sales dropped 14 percent, according to Mr. Morgan.

The advent of floating exchange rates in the early 1970s promised something else. When exchange rates were fixed — that is, when they were held steady by government intervention — the standard response to persistent trade deficits was to slow the economy to reduce inflation and demand for imports.

The switch to floating rates — that is, with rates changing every day — was intended to avoid this bitter medicine. If exchange rates changed automatically, export and import prices would move continuously to offset countries' different inflation rates and economic policies. Economic adjustment would be gradual and smooth, not abrupt and harsh.

But the neat formula breaks down when exchange-rate movements are erratic and exaggerated. Domestic economic policies still remain hostage to foreign developments. When a country's currency depreciates rapidly — often for reasons beyond its control — domestic inflation intensifies. Imports then become more expensive and prices rise. Rapid currency appreciation threatens exports and employment.

Some economists suggest more active government intervention to prevent wild exchange-rate swings, but the prospects that this would work seem slim. Governments could not control the fixed-exchange-rate system in the early 1970s, when investment flows were smaller. Under standing has decreased and currency flows increased; control has become more difficult.

Political freedom and economic predictability remain elusive. Global trade becomes less popular, but any sharp reductions threatens mutual ruin in an interdependent world. Monetary instability, exchange rates reflect unstable times.

National Journal.

Selling by Phone: An Ethical Wrong Number

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The psalmist says that joy cometh in the morning. Fat lot the psalmist knows. Joy comes around noon on Thursday when the U.S. Postal Service surrenders my copy of Sports Illustrated, a splendid journal.

But soon that joy will end, like a dream at daylight. My subscription is expiring. I am told so by the persons whose telephone calls nagging me to resubscribe have provoked my decision not to.

Those calls transformed me into a John Brown — an abolitionist — concerning commercial solicitation by telephone. Americans should rise in righteous fury against this obnoxious business practice of barging into our homes by telephone to try to sell us something.

The first call came when the Will family was enjoying dinner. Well, okay, "enjoying" may be a bit strong, but no two children were exchanging blows or even insults. The caller said it was time to resubscribe. Mrs. Will, who answered the phone, said she would resubscribe. But, ever a lady, she said that if Sports Illustrated were a well-brought-up gentleman, it

would know better than to intrude, especially at dinner time.

The second call came an hour later, when father was giving The Phenomenon (Victoria, age 2) a bath. The Phenomenon, in her large-spirited way, was giving anyone near the tub a bath as she re-enacted the Battle for Leyte Gulf. The Sports Illustrated caller said he was calling only to "re-confirm" something. I do not know what the something was. Our conversation was one-sided and short, consisting of nine seconds of robust epithets from me.

A third pestilential caller called to explain the second call, and elicited from me a wide-ranging philippic which culminated with a vow never to resubscribe in this world or the next.

How did we, the seed of brave Founders and of immigrants who fought Comanche, become a nation of such sheep that we tolerate such intrusions into our homes? Someone has said that the telephone is like a home, thrusts your mail beneath your



Filipino Job Hunters Discover Spain

By Victor de la Serna

MADRID — Thousands of friendly, shy Filipino faces can be seen in Madrid streets these days. There were never so many during the 333 years that the Philippines were Spain's colony in Asia. Now, eight decades after the islands were lost in the Spanish-American War, the worldwide search for jobs by Filipinos is producing a new encounter of sorts with Spain.

Economic conditions are not bright, either in Spain or in the Philippines. But everything is relative. Even with 16-percent unemployment, there seem to be job opportunities in Spain, mainly for Third World migrants who are willing to accept menial work. In addition, Spain — as a country more used to sending workers abroad than to receiving foreign manpower — continues to have relatively relaxed restrictions on entry.

So the Filipinos are trickling in, often after fruitless attempts to enter West Germany or the Scandinavian countries. If pay levels are lower in Spain than in richer European countries, there are other advantages to being here. The climate is balmy, Spanish social habits are less baffling to a Filipino than those in northern countries, and the language is much easier to pick up. Although the Spanish colonial presence in the Philippines was much less pervasive than in Latin America, and the Spanish language was almost entirely supplanted by English after 1898, there remain hundreds of Spanish words in the native Tagalog language.

A large majority of Filipino workers are in Spain illegally or are in the process, which usually takes two years, of legalizing their status and becoming eligible for Social Security benefits, as well as avoiding the remote, but possible, chance of an expulsion. For that matter, it is hard to guess just how many Filipinos are working here. According to Interior Ministry figures, there were 3,046 of them in Spain at the end of 1981. The real figure, however, is much higher.

Most of the immigrants from the Philippines are working as maids, chauffeurs-butlers or cooks, waiters and waitresses in Chinese restaurants. Often well-educated, many were schoolteachers, nurses or bank clerks in the Philippines, some were trained before leaving their country, into being that similar positions were

learned, work meticulously, albeit slowly by local standards, and generally take just one day off a week — usually Thursdays — instead of the full weekend demanded by most local maids. And many Spanish families have come to relish the spring rolls and *pancit bihon* — the Filipino national dish, based on rice noodles — that the maids cook.

Many of the Filipino women in Madrid have left their husbands and children behind and send most of their earnings home. Despite their apparently good relationship with most of their employers, their loyalty is clearly with their families, thousands of miles away.

The turnover rate of Filipino servants is extraordinary: Few stay in the same house more than six months. The offer of a \$20-monthly pay increase will make them leave an employer with 24 hours notice. As Miss Adolfo said with a smile after taking a new job, "It's a good opportunity, and there are four brothers and sisters to be fed back home."

Despite recession, upper-middle-class and well-to-do Spanish families have not given up the habit of employing live-in maids. But, despite high unemployment, it is becoming increasingly difficult to find Spanish women to take these jobs. In addition, Spanish women tend to be much more assertive and to demand their rights in these days of labor unrest. The friendly, submissive Filipino servants thus became an instant hit.

Filipinos, Madrid housewives have

learned, work meticulously, albeit slowly by local standards, and generally take just one day off a week — usually Thursdays — instead of the full weekend demanded by most local maids. And many Spanish families have come to relish the spring rolls and *pancit bihon* — the Filipino national dish, based on rice noodles — that the maids cook.

Many of the Filipino women in Madrid have left their husbands and children behind and send most of their earnings home. Despite their apparently good relationship with most of their employers, their loyalty is clearly with their families, thousands of miles away.

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International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

About a Headline

One continues to be depressed by the tendentious way in which anything to do with Israel is reported.

On Dec. 17 Jackson Diehl asserted in your columns, under the headline "Argentina Said to Seek More Israeli Weapons," that Argentina regarded Israel as "a key part" of her expensive arms-buying programs. Yet nowhere in his fairly long report does Mr. Diehl mention one single Israeli arms contract with Argentina.

However, he reports the purchase of four frigates from West Germany, 27 tanks from Austria, three Hercules-type transports from the United States and 14 of France's most lethal Super Etendard planes. Why was your headline not "Argentina Buying German, Austrian, American and Above All French Weapons?"

TERENCE PRITTE, London.

Editor's note: Jackson Diehl's report from Buenos Aires began as follows: "Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has ended a three-day visit here amid indications that Argentina would seek to make large new purchases of Israeli military equipment in an extensive re-arming effort following the Falkland Islands conflict."

Scientific Irony

Regarding "Gene Activity Changed for First Time in Treating AIDS" and "U.S. House Votes to Keep M-X Alive as Research Level" (HT, Dec. 10).

The irony borders on the absurdity comic, doesn't it? On the one hand, U.S. medical scientists are killing off a devastating human blood disease while on the other, U.S. nuclear arms scientists are giving life to one of man's deadliest enemies of all times, and U.S. statesmen are helping them!

CHARLES PAUL SEDITA, Paris.

Iran's Choice

Regarding "Opposition in Iran" (HT, Dec. 3).

If there was to be a choice between Khomeini's regime and his so-called "National Council of Resistance" comprised of Islamic Marxist terrorists and Soviet-backed Kurdish separatists, the choice for Khomeini would be not unanimous. As one totally dedicated to the creation of a democratic order in Iran, I must point out that the dilemma facing Iranians cannot be resolved by

moving out of the fire and into the frying pan. Seeking freedom, independence and social justice, Iranians do not wish to be remotely associated with a group that has a record of collusion with Moscow (its leader was saved from execution at the request of former President Podgorsky to the late Shah) and is financed and managed by elements of international communism (especially in the field of propaganda) and which prides itself on having murdered 2,000 people.

MANSOUR KARDAN, Namir, Saudi Arabia.

The Philippine Situation

Regarding "Editor, 9 Journalists Are Arrested in Manila, Accused of Subversion" (HT, Dec. 8): President Ferdinand Marcos' decision to padlock the newspaper "We Forum" and intern Filipino journalists should be seen in the light of his claim that he "lifted martial law" in January 1981 — a claim President Reagan apparently swallowed when he declared this man "a voice for moderation."

But "internment is a function of martial law," as the spokesman for military dictatorship in Warsaw, Jerzy Urban, makes clear in discussing Polish detainees.

Thus the Marcos' claim to have "lifted martial law" is shown for what it is: a publicity leaf on his institutionalization of dictatorial power.

The "We Forum" incident also attests to President Marcos' willingness to use that power to suppress dissent, given his confidence that the Reagan administration will not lean on him for abridgements of human rights like freedom of expression, provided they are dressed up in appropriate "anti-communist" rhetoric.

As the HT of Dec. 8 reports on page 4, the situation then is: "Those people who go too far in their dissent are dealt with by the government secret police who continue to torture and exile activists." The most grave thing today is the abuse of human rights is institutionalized.

The Philippines? No, Chile. DANUPON SILAMART, Bangkok.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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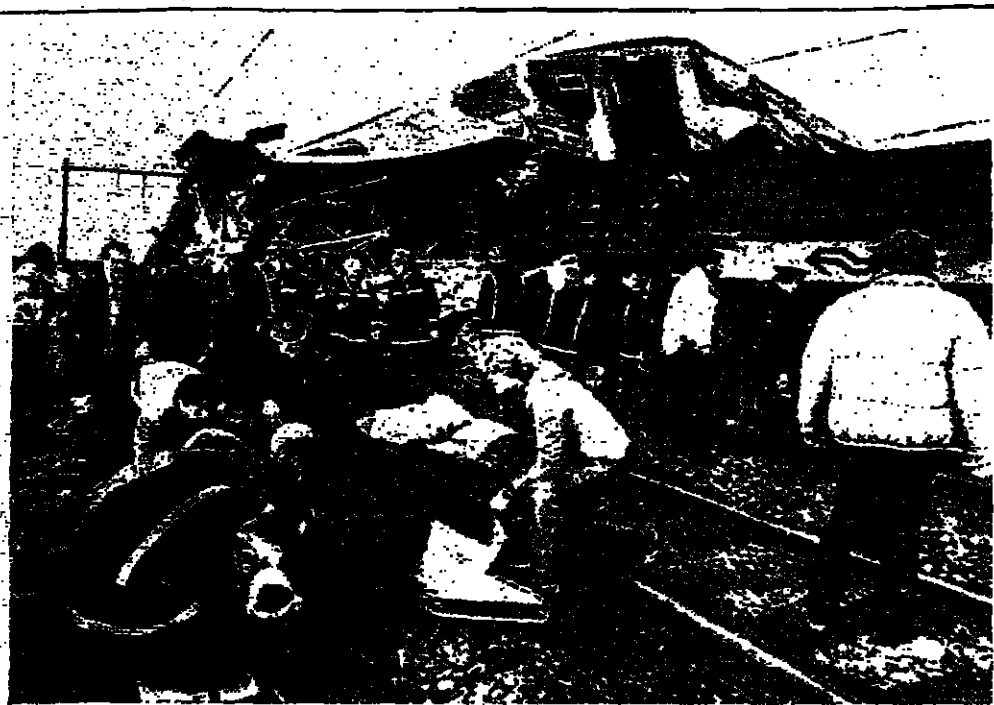
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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92000 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France
Telephone: 747-1265. Telex 612178 (Herald), Citibank Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
General Manager, Asia: Alan Levine, 24-24 Hengnam Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28 56 18. Telex 61170
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Numero 3 72302126. Comptes Parisis No. 30 231.
U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Rescuers aid victims of a train crash in Rotterdam Monday. Three died and 20 were injured.

3 Die, 20 Hurt in Rotterdam Rail Crash

ROTTERDAM — At least three persons were killed and 20 injured Monday in a crash between an express train from Copenhagen and a commuter train in this port city.

The general manager of the Dutch railroad, L. Ploeger, said that the collision was "most probably" caused by the engineer of one of the trains ignoring a stop signal.

The police did not release the names or nationalities of the victims, but said all the deaths were in the commuter train, one of them being the engineer. A police spokesman said at least 20 persons were hospitalized.

A railroad spokesman said the international

train was moving at about 25 miles (40 kilometers) an hour when it smashed into the first carriage of the commuter train, which was running at about 50 miles an hour.

The impact pushed the engine of the six-carriage international express under the commuter train. The first carriage of the commuter train was demolished and the second carriage derailed, as were several carriages of the international express.

Dutch radio reported that a Soviet delegation on the international train, whose makeup was not released by the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, refused to leave the train until the arrival of embassy officials about three hours after the crash. No injuries were reported among the Soviet group.

Researcher Admits Falsifying Data on New Drugs

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A research scientist who spent four years at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine trying to create drugs fabricated data that appeared in scientific journals, a federal grant proposal and a patent application, according to school officials.

The scientist, Dr. Joseph H. Cort, 55, admitted in an interview that he had falsified some of the data. He said he had done so to save an Arizona biochemicals company that was financing his research on synthetic hormones and to encourage continued financing of his work.

"It's so important to get a patent before somebody else does," said the scientist, who is now unemployed and lives in Tucson, Arizona. "Nobody told me to fake it. It was stupid to do. But I was under a lot of pressure and things got a bit confused. I had to earn the money for research, or die."

His story, as pieced together by Mount Sinai officials after a 10-month investigation, began after Dr. Cort, a member of the Communist Party in his student days, returned to the United States and to a job at Mount Sinai in 1976 after 22 years of self-exile in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Cort was supposed to be conducting hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of experiments that could lead to drugs that might aid in the treatment of hemophilia, improve methods of birth control and yield scientific breakthroughs.

But Dr. Cort's work at Mount Sinai, and later at Vega Biotechnologies in Tucson, began to unravel one morning last December when he walked into the office of Vega's president.

he said, would also inform the U.S. Patent Office and various medical journals of its findings. Dr. Chalmers said he had recommended new procedures to "assure the integrity of scientific research" at Mount Sinai.

The long exile of Dr. Cort, a U.S. citizen who graduated from Harvard University and Yale University's medical school, began when he was studying in England on a fellowship in 1951. He was ordered by the U.S. Embassy to return to the United States. He refused, and two years later, after receiving an induction notice from his draft board, he was indicted on charges of draft evasion.

Dr. Cort maintained that his induction notice was simply a means of getting him back to this country so he could be prosecuted as a subversive. British officials allowed Dr. Cort to remain in England un-

til 1954, when they refused his request for political asylum. He then took up residence in Czechoslovakia.

In 1963, the U.S. Supreme Court held that Dr. Cort had been deprived of due process of law. But it was not until late 1975 that the federal government agreed to dismiss the indictment against him.

During his two decades in Czechoslovakia, Dr. Cort became associated with a group of organic chemists who he said wanted to "improve upon God" by altering the molecular structure of synthetic hormones to make them more effective as drugs.

In 1965, Dr. Cort and other scientists produced an analogue for vasopressin, a hormone that acts on the kidneys to control the amount of water the body can hold. The analogue, called

DDAVP, has been widely used for alcoholics, whose ability to consume liquor is markedly reduced by the drug.

Another vasopressin analogue developed by Dr. Cort and his colleagues is called Glypressin. It has been used in Europe since 1972 in the treatment of many types of internal hemorrhages, but it has not been approved for general use in the United States.

Among the scientists whom Dr. Cort met at international meetings over the years was Dr. Irving L. Schwartz, who was chairman of the department of physiology and biophysics at Mount Sinai.

In 1976, when Dr. Cort learned that he could return to this country, Dr. Schwartz arranged for him to receive a research and teaching appointment at Mount Sinai. Dr. Schwartz ultimately recommended that Dr. Cort's research at Mount Sinai be financed by Vega Biotechnologies.

tract and notified Mount Sinai of the falsifications.

Dr. Cort said that Vega was having financial difficulties and he thought that the company and his own source of revenue "would go down the drain" unless he beat other scientists in his field to a patent.

Dr. Richard L. Geiger, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort was under no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug that could be marketed.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"Ever since I came back to this country," he said, "I've had to earn the money for my work. I knew you could say things in American patent applications as long as you said it could be done, and I was close to getting it done anyway. Deliberately, I used the wrong tense."

7 Die, Nearly 100 Hurt In 2 Philippine Blasts

PAGADIAN, Philippines — Nearly simultaneous explosions ripped through a crowded ferry boat and a public market, killing seven persons and wounding nearly 100. Authorities blamed Moslem separatists.

Colonel Jose Halcon, provincial constabulary commander, attributed the bombings to the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem group that, authorities say, has been responsible for six other bombings in Pagadian during the last two years.

Residents on the west coast of the Moro Gulf, have killed 27 persons since President Ferdinand E. Marcos ended martial law two years ago.

Thai Government Reports Surrender Of 300 Insurgents

BANGKOK — Hundreds of communist guerrillas and many sympathizers surrendered their weapons Monday to the Thai Army at a ceremony in northwestern Thailand, an army spokesman said.

The spokesman said about 300 guerrillas, mostly of the Karen and Hmong hill tribes, declared that they had given up their armed insurgency when they handed over their guns at the ceremony in Tak province.

Many communist sympathizers were also said to have taken part in the ceremony, which constituted the second largescale surrender of guerrillas in Thailand this month. About 250 guerrillas and 800 sympathizers laid down their arms in northeastern Thailand three weeks ago.

Army spokesmen said a political and military campaign against the Thai Communist Party had reduced the number of guerrillas from 13,000 four years ago to about 6,500.

The spokesman said the guerrillas had agreed to surrender in return for immunity. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged north-west.

Bangladesh Crash Kills 45

DACCA, Bangladesh — Forty-five persons were killed and 20 injured when a bus crashed through the guardrail of a bridge Sunday and plunged into the river Teesta near Brahmanbaria, 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of here, police said.

In Greek Town, Welfare of Moslems Becomes a Foreign Policy Matter

KOMOTINE, Greece — The 120,000 people living in and around this northern Greek market town are in a paradoxical position: they are Greek citizens, but their welfare is a foreign policy issue.

The reason is that they are Moslems, and the treatment of ethnic and religious minorities is one of the many issues on which Christian Greece and its Islamic neighbor, Turkey, are divided.

Greek officials say harassment by successive Turkish governments during the past 50 years has caused a decline from 200,000 to fewer than 7,500 in the number of ethnic Greeks living in Turkey.

Turkey counters by saying that Greece has systematically discriminated against the Moslem farmers of this region, Western Thrace, who make up about one-third of the population and most of whom are Turkish speakers.

The Moslem population of Greece has remained roughly stable in the past 50 years. But Turkish officials say it should have rebelled, given the population growth rate, and that this reflects massive emigration caused by Greek discrimination.

Each country asserts the right to monitor the other's treatment of religious minorities, under the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. That agreement guaranteed the rights of the minorities in Greece and Turkey to run their own cultural and educational institutions.

Fifty-nine years after that treaty, the Moslem villages of this region remain economically backward.

Houses are almost invariably dilapidated structures of plaster and red tiles, picturesque but squalid inside. There is little sign of the building activity that is transforming villages in the rest of rural Greece.

An official of the Greek Foreign Ministry department in charge of minority affairs said: "We are trying very, very hard to develop these people." But, he said, Greek Moslems have a conservative, deeply religious outlook that makes them resist modernization or technological change.

Turkish officials replied that Greece was deliberately obstructing the region's economic development. They said Moslems rarely got permission to build new houses or repair existing ones, almost never got loans from Greece's state-controlled banks and faced bureaucratic delays when they sought driver's licenses for tractors.

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Greek Foreign Ministry officials said applications for planning permission or tractor licenses were carefully scrutinized, but they denied that there was discrimination over either matter.

Another Turkish and Greek Moslem allegation was that a law passed in 1938, which subjects all property holdings in border areas to state scrutiny, has often been used to prevent Moslems from buying or selling property. Greek officials strongly denied that their power over Moslem property holdings was abused.

No one denied, however, that Moslem education presented problems in Western Thrace.

The region has more than 200 Turkish-language primary schools, and the curriculum includes Arabic and Islamic studies. But there are only two Turkish-language secondary schools. Many Moslem children either get no secondary education at all or complete their education in Turkey, where they often stay and make their careers.

Greek officials said there have been no applications to build Moslem secondary schools.

Problems were also reported in the primary schools, where children were said to be using outdated textbooks.

Greek officials said this was because the authorities in Ankara have failed to produce Turkish textbooks conforming to modern teaching methods. Turkish officials said they have offered ade-

quate books but that the Greek authorities have objected to them on bureaucratic grounds.

But in Komotini, not all Moslems feel aggrieved.

"We're absolutely fine here; we have no complaints whatsoever," said a member of a group of Moslem day laborers who insisted that they felt free to speak.

But there is a feeling in the rest of the community that Moslems do have grievances. A local Christian, among the many residents bilingual in Greek and Turkish, said: "When I went to Germany, I was able to start a small business. Why shouldn't they be able to buy property here?"

110 Arrested in Turkey For Leftist Subversion

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Security forces arrested 110 suspected leftist activists during the weekend in the eastern Turkish province of Diyarbakir, officials said Monday.

Along with the detention of the 110 alleged members of three outlawed organizations, the authorities also seized two machine guns, a hand gun, ammunition and hundreds of illegal documents, they said. Three doctors and five engineers were among those arrested and they were expected to face charges of fomenting class struggle and spreading Communist propaganda, the authorities said.

HOW TO REACH FINNISH DECISION MAKERS?

Finland is rapidly becoming more and more international, and its market is the most promising in the Nordic countries. National economy forecasts continue to indicate growth. Finland's industries use top technology, and both the standards of living and education are high. There is high purchasing power and a great interest in products from western countries.

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Dare To Be Dull

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

BOULDER, Colorado — Like a lot of dull people, Joseph L. Troise says he does not particularly like the holiday season.

"The holidays are too exciting," says Troise, who reveals in the mundane, "I'm sort of looking forward to the first week of January."

Troise is the founder and president of the International Dull Men's Club, a loosely organized forum that professes to speak for millions of Americans who, like Troise, do not wear designer jeans, are not listed in Who's Who, have never joined a fitness club and wear pajamas to bed.

Troise, who is a freelance writer and automobile mechanic when he is not ministering to the dull, agreed recently to speak about his organization. Though he had little to report that was particularly interesting, Troise, 40, praised dull people as the United States' greatest unsung strength.

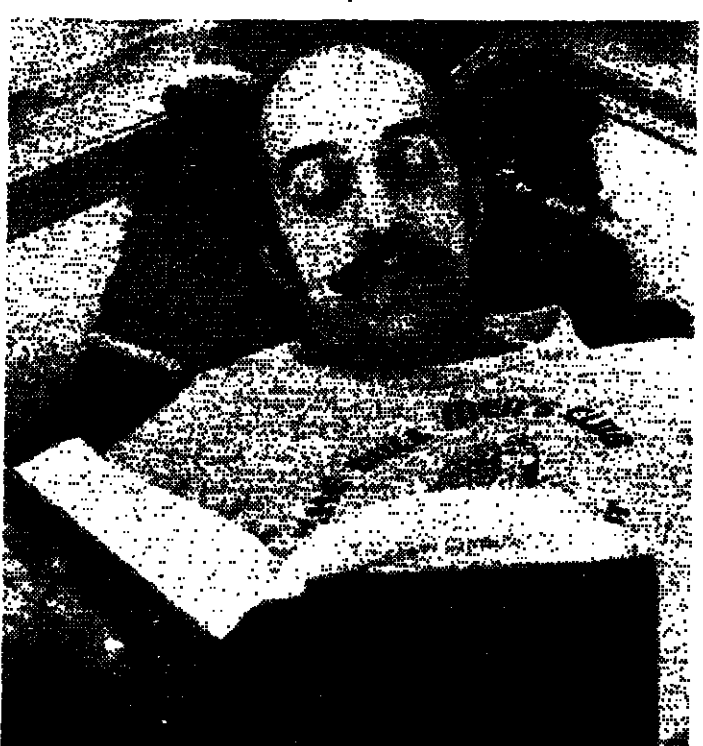
"It is the dull who fix our cars, run our elevators, drive our cabs, type our reports, do our accounting and brush the branches, so to speak, over the trail of our past deeds," said Troise, a New York native who was long an admirer of the actor William Bendix. "Behind every flashy facade sits a humbler and fastidiously competent drone who keeps the whole damn ship afloat."

Over the last three years Troise's organization — which began in 1980 with a classified advertisement in a San Francisco newspaper reading, "Dare to Be Dull" — has grown to as many as 1,000 members around the country. Each carries a card officially certifying him as a "dull person."

Last January a group of Dull Men, wearing suits and pushing lawn mowers, marched as a unit in an annual spoof of the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California. In Rochester, New York, a disciple of Troise, J.D. Stewart, who runs the Dull Men's chapter there, is setting out to compile an official "Who's Nobody in America."

According to Stewart, a statistical analyst at Eastman Kodak whose favorite color is brown, the book will include everyone who is not in "Who's Who in America," or about 230 million entries.

Two years ago in Carroll, Iowa,



Founder of the Dull Men's Club curls up with a dictionary.

the Dull Men's Club inspired the establishment of a Museum of the Ordinary, a ramshackle building on the edge of town that included a display of ashtrays from each of the 50 states, a collection of hubcaps and an exhibit of bowling balls.

"I'm not even sure if the museum is still here," Leon Oswald, the city clerk of Carroll, said in a telephone interview. "It was so dull you never heard anything about it."

Troise says his organization is more a state of mind than an institution. It has no budget and no newsletter and has never called an annual convention. "I'm afraid it would be too boring," he confided.

But by speaking out frankly about dullness, he says he hopes to help millions of dull Americans "come out of the closet" and be honest about what they are. The club's slogan is: "We're out of it and proud of it."

"Let's face it," observed Troise, who says he has never tasted Perrier water, "a lot of people are under a lot of pressure in this country to appear interesting, to be trendy. But it's a no-win situation, like being the fastest gun in the West."

Doubleday Truncates Tales

United Press International

NEW YORK — One way to pack a lot into a book is to leave out the middle. Doubleday is putting together a volume called "The Do-It-Yourself Bestseller" consisting of beginnings and endings of stories by such writers as Irving Wallace, Stephen King and Isaac Asimov. The reader fills in the rest.

Sooner or later you're going to meet someone who has a more expensive Porsche or a larger hot tub."

He pointed out that dull people also lead safer lives, and added: "Besides, if John De Lorean was dull, he wouldn't be in all the trouble he is today."

To help find prospective members, Troise recently compiled a dullness self-examination. You are probably dull, he said, if you can answer yes to the following questions: Do you think they mean "earned run average"? Do you refer to the woman you live with as your wife? Are you now or have you ever been a member of a bowling league?

More recently Troise proposed establishing a dating service for dull swimmers, an idea he has tentatively called "Club Dead." In a recent news release, he said the club was looking into various social adventures, including a bus tour of New Jersey golf courses.

On the surface, Troise does not appear to practice what he preaches. Not only does he live in Boulder, a town that far exceeds the national average in its number of Buddhists, mountain climbers and Montessori schools, but he drives a foreign car, lives in a house with a hot tub and has no television set.

"In a sense, I think of myself as a missionary," said Troise, who says he is at heart a pretty dull guy. "What I'm trying to do is reach out to all the other people out there who actually like line Jell-O and washing their own car, but until now have been afraid to admit it."

Grandparents Seek Rights in Visitation Fights

"It took us 14 hard, long and painful months to get to see our grandson after the divorce. We couldn't even stand to go into stores and look at children's clothes. It just hurt too much. Why should the grandchildren and grandparents pay for mistakes the parents make?"

— A grandmother from Lansing, Michigan

By William Smart
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "The issue of grandparents' rights to visit with their grandchildren," says Gerrie Hight, "is one issue that has, unfortunately, been totally neglected." With nearly half of all marriages in the United States ending in divorce, grandparents may be pushed aside.

"I know too many grandparents in this position today simply because of the hostilities of the divorcing couple, who use the children as pawns in an effort to get even with each other," Hight said.

Hight was one of a number of grandparents testifying recently before the House Select Committee on Aging's subcommittee on human services, chaired by Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York.

Biaggi said he held the hearing, "Grandparents — The Other Victims of Divorce and Marital Dissolution," in response to growing interest in the subject and to stimulate a national debate to examine federal and state remedies that should be available to grandparents who want to visit their grandchildren after divorce, death and stepparent adoption.

Witnesses included congressmen, psychiatrists and lawyers, in addition to the grandparents, whose emotional testimony drew response from committee members and spectators alike. "This is the most emotionally charged hearing I've ever sat through," Biaggi said.

"We are dealing with an issue of monumental importance," Representative Thomas P. Lantos, Democrat of California, told the committee, adding that he intends to make the issue his "top legislative project" in the next session of Congress.

"The grandparent-grandchild bond is second only in emotional importance to the bond between parents and children," testified Dr. Arnold Kornhaber, a psychiatrist and co-writer of "Grandparents-Grandchildren: The Vital Connection."

Concerning visitation rights, Kornhaber said it was "obvious that grandparents and grandchildren have a right to celebrate their relationship with one another as

long as a grandparent is capable of just being with their grandchild."

Kornhaber says his findings indicate that "grandparents rarely commit these mistakes. . . . They do not hurt their grandchildren."

Richard S. Victor of Oak Park, Michigan, a lawyer and advocate of grandparent visitation rights, said the postwar baby boom will, in the 1980s and '90s, "provide our society with a greater number of grandparents than we have known in our recent past."

But grandparents' rights, he said, "are only one-half of the subject. The converse deals with the rights of grandchildren to be able to visit with, communicate and maintain contact with their grandparents."

Not all grandparents should be able to visit with their grandchildren, said Victor. The basic factor he stressed was: "The best interests of the child shall control."

Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York, asked the grandparents whether they would agree with a decision against visits, in the best interests of their grandchildren. All said yes, with the stipulation that the decision be made by a mediation panel rather than a single judge.

Harvey and Marcia Kudler were two of the grandparents polled. In 1974, their daughter and her husband separated. They had two children: Brian, born in 1969, and Vanessa, born in 1972. "We took the children into our home," said Kudler. "We took the children and raised them for five years. We were given legal custody — with the consent of both parents."

Two years later their daughter killed herself. The following year, the husband remarried, took the children to court and was given custody of the children. The Kudlers' visitation rights were recognized by the court. Three months later, the father moved with his wife and the children to Colorado, where he refused to grant visitation.

The Kudlers took their case to the Colorado courts. The last judge they appeared before, said Kudler, "told us that Brian and Vanessa had 'new grandparents' and to forget about the children."

The Kudlers' appeal — asking that their New York visitation rights be honored — went to the Supreme Court, which refused recently to hear the case.

Kudler said he and his wife had spent \$60,000 in their quest. "We have not been allowed to see our grandchildren in more than three years," said Marcia Kudler. "We may not know the law, but we do know what is right."

Lee and Lucile Sumpter founded Grandparents-Grandchildren's Rights Inc., a national organiza-

tion to help grandparents "seek adequate laws" to protect visitation rights, and "to organize active contact groups in each state to work for a national children's rights law."

Biaggi, who has six grandchil-

dren, said that being refused visitation rights must be "like dying a little."

Hight asked: "How would you feel if your grandchild looked up at you and said, 'Grandma, why can't I sleep at your house any more?'" What can you say to this loving child after he has spent practically half of his life at your house? Then, after a difficult time of trying to answer, he bursts into tears and yells, 'Nobody cares about me.'"

TV Show Would Star the Suicidal

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — People who are considering suicide would be the stars of a television series proposed by a man who contends that such a program, which he calls "Second Chance," would save lives.

"We'll set up a suicide hot line, and when a call comes in, we'll send out a psychiatrist or counselor to talk to that person, and we'll also send out a camera," said Laurence Schwab. "The purpose is to talk the person out of suicide." He said he was trying to recruit investors and make a pilot show.

The Suicide Prevention Center in Los Angeles has denounced the proposal as "potentially dangerous for suicidal persons seeking help." The center issued a statement saying such a program could "provoke some individuals, who might have been helped, into actually killing themselves, and might attract others to act suicidally because of the publicity involved."

Schwab, who described himself as a 60-year-old writer, teacher and former television staff director in New York, said that a former U.S. Air Force psychiatrist, whom he did not identify, had agreed to be his roving suicide counselor.

Asked if the program would amount to exploiting the misery of suicidal people, Schwab said, "I'll get some money out of it, but not much. What I'm getting out of it is a fantastic sense of accomplishment and a chance to save lives."

"But certainly it's exploitation," he added. "Everything is exploitation. 'Captain Kangaroo' is exploitation. 'Laverne and Shirley' is exploitation. But this is not another one of those comedies or game shows. This is important."

Asked why someone contemplating suicide would want to confide in a psychiatrist in front of a television camera, he said, "The people who really want to commit suicide won't. But for others, there's a little twinge, a little voice saying, 'Am I doing the right thing?' This is a cry. These people are reaching out."

Schwab said viewers would be warned not to watch the show if they are "squeamish." He said it was "unlikely" that he would ever televise an actual suicide. But he added, "Well, we would as long as we're not the ones to investigate it, if we weren't part of it. That's what the press likes, you know, drama."

The television columnist for the Los Angeles Times, Howard Rosenberg, wrote that the idea was perhaps "merely the logical, insane extension" of news programs focusing on human misery or of programs such as the old "Queen for a Day," which he said "was notorious for encouraging woe-filled contestants to out-blower each other in pursuit of a big payday."

Rosenberg also said Schwab's proposal was an outgrowth of popular "reality" programs, such as "People's Court" and the syndicated "Couples," in which people appear before a judge or a psychiatrist to discuss their legal and personal problems.

Will Real King Arthur Please Stand Up?

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — A committee of genealogists and historians is trying to track down King Arthur, to establish once and for all if he belongs to legend or history.

Debre's Peerage Ltd. said the committee was set up because recent work, including excavations at a possible site of Camelot in Somerset, indicated that Arthur might have been an early medieval warrior. Debre's hopes to publish a book on the committee's findings.

The secretary of the committee is Geoffrey Ashe, who took part in the excavations at Cadbury, Somerset, in 1966-70. The dig uncovered an "Arthurian-age" fortress unparalleled in size and structure but containing no proof of the identity of its builder.

Ashe said that "new work has opened up prospects in areas not explored previously from this point of view, especially France." The work he referred to is based on records of a British king who waged a campaign in Brittany in 469. He is referred to as "Riothamus" (high king) in one document and as "Arthur" in another, said Debre's.

Another member of the committee is Professor Barbara Moorman of the University of Southern Mississippi, whose husband, Charles, is also a leading Arthurian scholar. Ashe said that research by Mrs. Moorman into three early French chronicles "that nobody noticed before" had confirmed "my long-held feeling that Arthur was more than a legend."

A 12th-century writer, Geoffrey of Monmouth, contributed greatly to Arthurian legend with his "History of the Kings of Britain," once described by an Arthurian expert as "the most successful work of fiction ever composed."

"Geoffrey of Monmouth was wild and fanciful," Ashe said, "but the point is that he had a lot about Arthur leading a British army overseas to Gaul," now France. "Historians have assumed that was moonshine. I thought that perhaps it happened, and as soon as I looked at the records they seemed to show the man himself."

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Paying to Know How Other Half Lives

United Press International

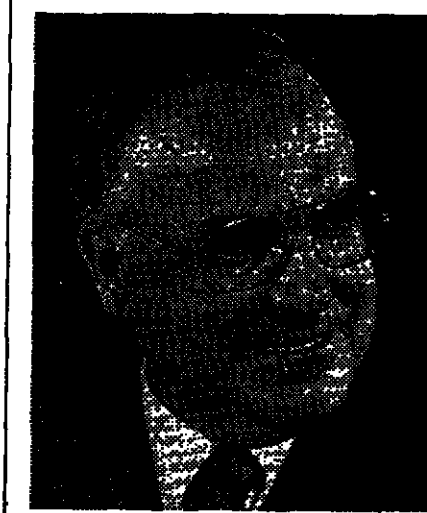
NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts — A housewife from Oswego, New York, is the first person to sign up for a pay-to-beep program that shows the affluent how the other half lives.

Sylvia Kay Ambaruch, 47, will pay \$300 for a week of living in the Florence Heights housing project in Northampton with Wayne

Thorne, who is unemployed, and his wife Cheryl and their three daughters.

"I've always been comfortable. I've never wanted for anything," said Ambaruch, the wife of an IBM research scientist. "You don't work for IBM and stay poor." She is scheduled to stay in the Thorne's guest room for the second week of January.

Three of 590,000 WELT readers.



Dr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic

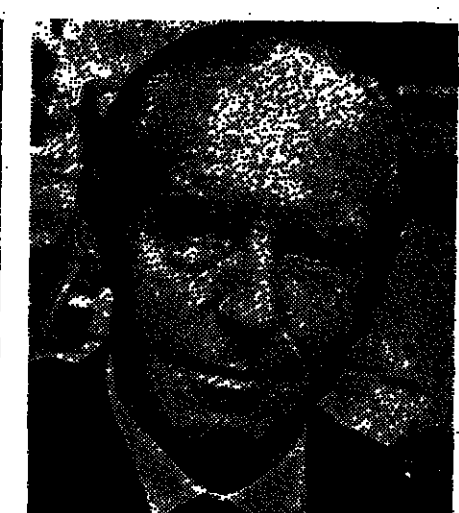
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Dr. Harald Kühren, President of the Federal Association of German Banks.

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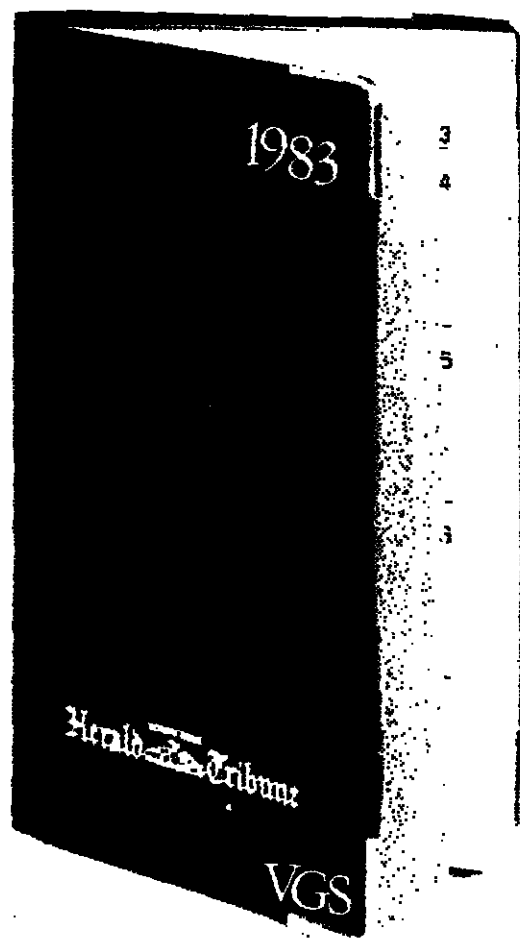
Franz Heinrich Ulrich, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of the Deutsche Bank A.G.

I have been a daily reader of DIE WELT for many years and particularly of its economics section. DIE WELT is topical, factual and well laid out — exactly what one needs.

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UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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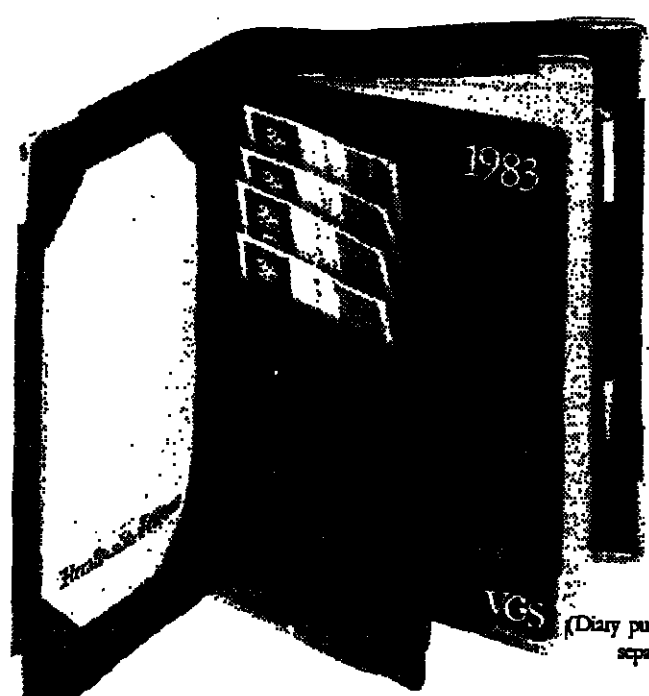
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Herald Tribune



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U.S. Money Funds Are Finding Ways To Keep Clients

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Money market mutual funds are beginning to find ways to compete against the federally insured money market accounts that banks and thrift units began offering this month.

Some have arranged transfer agreements, under which they sell to a bank the accounts of those customers who desire deposit insurance, getting a fee for each transfer. Others are working on plans for private insurance for their funds. And some have decided to wait until after the beginning of the new year to act, when the high, introductory interest rates offered by the banks are expected to fall.

Andrew H. Freund, first vice president for financial services at Prudential-Bache Securities, said: "Within the next 30 days or so, I think you'll see most of us offering an alternative account, which will probably be an insured approach, probably with a lower rate of interest than a strictly money market fund."

He and other executives from some of the more than 250 money market mutual funds said that the initial promotional rates being offered by the banks on the new accounts, in many cases above 11 percent, and their ability to offer federal insurance are the funds' major competitive problems. The money funds now are giving rates generally below 10 percent.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Already, Dean Witter Reynolds, a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck, has begun offering in-

sured accounts through another Sears unit, Allstate Savings & Loan Association of Glendale, California. If a Dean Witter money market fund customer requests insurance, his account is then transferred to the Allstate thrift

If a customer of Fidelity Group of Boston desires insurance, the company will transfer the customer's money fund account to Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust, which will pay Fidelity a fee. Vanguard Group, a mutual fund based in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania,

also offers an account transfer service through an arrangement with Bradford Trust of Boston. The point of the transfers is to maintain customer loyalty, even if it means losing deposits in the short run.

Federal regulators authorized the money market accounts as part of a continuing process of ending interest rate ceilings on bank deposits. In permitting the new accounts, they gave the banking industry an account nearly identical to the money market fund accounts, which have attracted \$217.5 billion since the

mid-1978.											
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55	36%	Pilbury	2.68	4.9	9	418	50%	58%	58%	58%	34
20	12	Pioneer	1.14	5.9	11	209	203%	19%	19%	190%	74
48%	21%	Pharm	1.60	3.4	11	408	46%	46%	46%	46%	74
47%	23%	Pharm	mf.12	3.4	11	408	46%	46%	46%	46%	74

[illegible]

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33%	28%	PortG	0.64.22	14	37	31%	31%
18%	19%	Portfich	1.0	4.0	15	36%	34%
18%	13%	PolitenE1	1.0	9.1	8	167	18%
18%	13%	PolitenE2	1.0	9.1	8	167	18%
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33%	21%	Prmk	0.24.0	9.6	7	94	24%
33%	15%	PrmkE	0.24.0	9.6	7	94	24%
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17%	17%	ProScol	176	10	130	17%	17%	+	+
27%	27%	ProScol	1,40	10	130	17%	17%	+	+
27%	27%	PSind	2,76	11	5,395	24%	24%	24%	+
32	23%	PSin	pt 520	12	2,100	29	29	29	+
30	7%	PSin	pt 1,08	12	2,980	8%	8%	8%	+
76%	59%	PSin	pt 944	13	22,210	74%	74	74	-
51%	51%	PSin	pt 838	13	21,680	64%	64	64%	+
15%	15%	PSNH	pt 25	13	17%	17%	17%	17%	+
23	15%	PSNH	pt 25	13	2,750	21	20%	21	-
22%	15%	PSNH	pt 25	14	7	20%	20%	20%	+

32%	24%	PSNH	\$61.25	14.	8	31	30%	31	+ 1/2
28%	27%	PSNH	\$61.75	14.	39	27	26%	27	- 1/2
28%	24%	PSNH	\$61.75	14.	44	27%	27	27%	+ 1/2
28%	24%	PSNH	\$61.84	11.	7	30%	27	27%	+ 1/2
28%	24%	PSNH	2.50	11.	8	49%	21	28%	+ 1/2
12%	9%	PSEG	\$61.40	12.	4	12	11%	11%	- 1/2
34%	26%	PSEG	\$64.08	32.	2,000	22%	22%	22%	+ 1/2
34%	26%	PSEG	\$64.30	12.	280	33%	33%	33%	- 1/2
30%	24%	PSEG	\$64.30	12.	8	17%	17%	17%	- 1/2
30%	15%	PSEG	\$64.30	8.	9	18%	18%	18%	+ 1/2
45%	47%	PSEG	\$67.70	32.	2,918	62%	60%	60%	- 1/2
65%	46%	PSEG	\$67.80	32.	2,150	62%	61%	61%	+ 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

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29%	25%	Royce	1.60	3.1	12	224	67	64%	64%
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2097	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2098	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2099	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2100	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2101	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2102	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2103	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2104	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2105	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2106	ResC	48	2,59	9	.01	172	196	196	196	196
2107										

1976	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1978	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1979	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1980	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1981	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1982	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1983	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1984	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1985	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1986	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1987	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1988	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1989	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1990	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1991	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1992	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1993	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1994	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1995	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1996	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1997	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1998	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
1999	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2000	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2001	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2002	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2003	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2004	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2005	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2006	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2007	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2008	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2009	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2010	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+
2011	12th	Revision	1.84	6.178	398	2036	39	30	+	+

79%	11% Robins	.56		14	1507	18	17	3	+ 76
17%	10% RedChg	1.780		3.1	5.1	61	14%	16%	
21%	RedChT	2.16		8.0	8	78	27%	27%	+ V ₂
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80	Rckld	pr1.33		1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	
40%	RobhmH	2.80		3.8	12	14	74	23%	+ U ₂
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3%	Rohtn	of 3.13		18	17	31%	30%	31%	V ₂
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54%	RollmCo			2	29	52	24	24%	51%
7%	Rolln			3	36	34	34	34%	

124	5%	Roper	.90	4.23	44	21%	28%	26%	96
125	5%	Roper	1.04	4.22	44	30%	24%	26%	
126	5%	Rover	.89	3.2	43	10%	9%	10%	
127	24%	Rover	2.02-24	3.2	43	10%	9%	10%	10% + 15
128	14%	RC Co	1.04	3.2	16	55%	31%	14%	14% + 23%
129	28%	RoyID	2.52	8.3	5	13%	35%	34%	35% + 11%
130	17%	Rubrm	1	7	20	29%	29%	24%	24%
131	17%	RusFus	1	4.9	8	40%	30%	20%	20% + 16
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				-5-					
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1944	SCM	2	6.9	9	113	3914	29%	29%	29% + 14%
1945	SPN	1.14	2.4	19	19	32%	29%	29%	+ 3%
1946	SPSTec	.72	5.13	86	149%	24%	24%	24%	+ 3%
1947	SPS	.40	1.20	278	25	14%	14%	14%	+ 3%
1948	SPS	5.25	1170	14	13%	13%	13%	13%	+ 3%
1949	Sabotary	445	200%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	+ 3%
1950	Sabotary	2.22	1.420	103	22%	22%	22%	22%	+ 3%
1951	Sabotary	1.4	14	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	+ 3%
1952	Sabotary	wt	108	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	+ 14%
1953	Sabotary	2.80	4.1	177	45%	45%	45%	45%	+ 1%
1954	Sabotary	1.6	1.2	88	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1%
1955	Sabotary	1.8	1.2	88	34%	34%	34%	34%	+ 1%

Year	Species	1964	1970	1976	1982	1988	1994	1999
1964	13 SpGal	1.16	1.5	0	12	1934	1514	14
1970	17 SpRSP	1.12	4.5	7	227	25	104	104
1976	64 Saloni	1.02	4	0	35	7	244	244
1982	114 SpGEG	1.82	11	0	288	17	144	144
1988	7 SpJenB	1.30	12.13	3.78	94	0	0	0
1994	64 SpuRi	1.31c	10.18	60	0	0	0	0
1999	37 SpRSP	1.48	1.12	14	1934	1514	14	14
1964	124 SpAluRi	1.68	4.2	10	340	60	58	60 + 114
1970	13 SpFeld	1	4.2	10	14	1934	1514	14
1976	214 SpWet	1.20	4.14	7	274	274	274	274
1982	4 SpSauri	30	2.2	8	0	0	0	0

[illegible]

54%	13%	SecNet	1.52	6.15	50	24%	24%	24%	24%
11%	3%	SecCI	\$11.46	14	10	10%	10%	10%	10%
8%	1%	SecCS	\$12.10	12	10	14%	14%	14%	14%
11	17%	SecCan	\$2	17	3	64	24%	24%	24%

(Continued on Page 10)

(Continued on Page 10)


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Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]



L'Expansion
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 Sondage: les PME et les socialistes
 Comment l'airbus a démonté son empire
 Le conte de fées autrichien
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By audience
(CESP 1982)

(IPSOS 1982)

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 Les Echos 60 931 copies

L'Expansion 1 163 000 readers
 Le Nouvel Economiste 583 000
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JUMBLE.

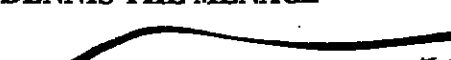
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Amold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles,
one letter to each square, to form
four ordinary words.

HUCET

RYSAC

DENNIS THE MENACE



Ketchum
7-23

TUNBOY

○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

THE BEST MEALS —

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ○ ○ ○ ○ EVER " " " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TYPED CREEP FROZEN INNING
 Answer: What the kid who fell down while walking through the pasture was—
ON A FIELD "TRIP"

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

"I DID TOO KEEP A SECRET. I DIDN'T TELL MOM IT WAS MY DAD AND NOT SANTA WHO GAVE HER THAT BRACELET!"

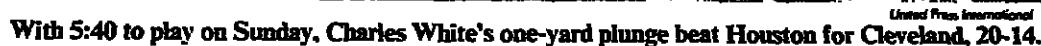
John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

intend, after 21 N-N4, had Ljubecovic
 played 21 ... N-B5? with vigorous
 counterplay! — 22 BxN, Bx3; 23 Q-
 R4, B-K3; 24 Q-N5, P-B3; 25 Bxf.
 Nxb; 26 NaxN, K-R1 yields no ad-
 vantage and 22 Bxf?, Kx3; 23 Q-R4,
 K-B1 also does not seem to work.

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ART BUCHWALD

No Way to Run a Cartel

WASHINGTON — The good news last week was that OPEC met in Vienna to discuss ways of keeping the price of oil up, and couldn't arrive at an agreement.

At least I thought it was good news until I talked to an American economist who told me it was bad news.

"Why is it bad news?" I wanted to know.

"Because the OPEC nations and the non-member producing countries will have to sell oil under the table at a much cheaper price."

"But shouldn't that be good news for the rest of the world?" I asked.

"Not necessarily. You see, the OPEC countries borrowed heavily from the Western banks, and if the price of oil falls they will have a hard time honoring their loans. If they don't pay back the money the entire Western monetary system will be in jeopardy."

"Why did the banks loan them so much money if they weren't certain they could pay it back?"

"At the time the banks made the loans, they considered the oil-producing countries 'blue-chip' risks because the price was going up and they were sure the cartel would help make sure it remained high."

"So what happened?"

"There was a glut because people couldn't afford the price. So the OPEC countries started double-crossing each other by selling oil under the table at a lower price than they had agreed upon. For example, everybody vowed to sell their oil at \$34 a barrel and cut back on production to preserve it. But a lot of countries, up to their ears in debt, were forced to sell it for a lot less."

"Iraq went to war with Iran and

needed money to pay for arms.

"Iran had to sell oil at any price it could get to repulse Iraq."

"Nigeria spent more money than it had. And Qadhafi of Libya sold his barrels way under price to sock it to Saudi Arabia."

"What a way to run a cartel," I said with disgust.

"The worst of it is that at the very moment OPEC was sticking it to us, the world went into a recession and demand dropped further. So instead of the countries dictating the prices, the free market took over, and with the glut the oil-producing nations found themselves fighting for the same customers."

"So aren't we all better off because OPEC decided to commit fratricide?"

"We would be except all the oil countries are in hook to the Western banks, and if the OPEC members default on their loans the banks could go under."

"Therefore the public has to root for the price of oil to stay up to keep our own banks afloat?"

"That seems to be the case."

"Why should we suffer because a bunch of stupid bankers were making a lot of stupid loans to a lot of stupid countries?"

"It's the only way we could recycle the money the oil countries were charging us for the oil. Until the oil glut the OPEC nations were our best customers."

"Wait a minute. Didn't the OPEC cartel put us in a worldwide recession in the first place?"

"That's a big contribution. But that's no reason to hold a grudge against them."

"That's easy for you to say, because you're an economist. But it wouldn't bother me if they had to sell their oil for \$3 a barrel again."

"Now you're talking like a selfish consumer. Don't you realize that every time Kuwait sneezes, Chase Manhattan gets pneumonia?"

"I don't see that as my problem."

"It's everybody's problem. The eight largest banks in the United States could go down the same hole as the oil-producing countries if the bottom fell out of the petroleum market."

"So I'm supposed to cry for Libya?"

"I'm not asking you to cry for Libya. But you have to feel something for Morgan Guaranty."

A 'Weekend' Comeback For Sam Peckinpah?

By Charles Champlin

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Sam Peckinpah is back at work, which ought not to be news but is. Since he finished "Convoy" in 1978, the only filmmaking Peckinpah had done was some action stuff for his early mentor, Don Siegel, on the jinxed "Jinxed."

"Convoy" has earned a lot of money, but you would have thought it had sunk with the loss of all hands to judge by the clamor for Peckinpah's services that ensued. Like Orson Welles, and for some of the same reasons, Sam Peckinpah makes corporate Hollywood nervous.

It doesn't help to point out, as Welles has done from time to time, that despite legends or rumors, he is an uncommonly cost-efficient producer-director. ("Citizen Kane" was perhaps the most cost-efficient movie masterpiece ever made.)

Peckinpah also prides himself on his efficiency. Again like Welles, he also prides himself on his independence and individuality, and if anything has been more outspoken on the subject. His temper and, in times past, his drinking and carrying-on have escalated into the Peckinpah Legend.

More docile men keep working; Peckinpah, one of the relatively few original voices in the directing community, has had to scramble, despite the fact that "The Wild Bunch" is a landmark Western (also a box-office success) and "Straw Dogs" is a brutally powerful examination of violence in contemporary society, as "The Wild Bunch" was of violence in frontier conditions.

For students of irony, of which Hollywood sometimes seems to be the mother lode, there is the fact that Peckinpah's violent films are always about violence, but that this does not serve him well these days, when films of violence are only sources of kinky diversion.

But all things change. Peckinpah, on a bright, windy, chilly day, is in charge of events high up Mandeville Canyon at what is still known as the old Robert Taylor ranch, a lovely place with stables and white fences and wild green lawns.

On the market for years at a price in the millions, it has been rented out as the principal site for the filming of Robert Ludlum's "The Osterman Weekend," which Peckinpah is directing for the independent producers Peter Davis and Bill Sauter, with a script by Alan Shapiro ("Night Moves") and a cast headed by Rutger Hauer, the Dutch actor as "Soldier of Orange" and "Blade Runner."

John Hurt, Meg Foster, Dennis Hopper and Burt Lancaster also star. It is one of those who-do-you-trust espionage thrillers that

make "Smiley's People" seem not much more complicated than "Little Red Riding Hood."

Peckinpah is guiding an exterior sequence: Hopper and other weekend guests arriving to be greeted by Osterman's dog, an important shot because the dog will shortly figure in the rising terror, and difficult shot because the dog is meant to be ecstatic to see these swell folks, is ever so slightly suspicious, as well he or she might be.

The trainer, just out of camera range, does the most energetic acting of the morning, leaping and shouting, and the dog ultimately gets the idea. Peckinpah watches with the serenity of a man who has worked with horses, cattle and tarantulas.

At the brief lunch break, he retreats to the warmth of the guest house, his temporary office. After "Convoy" he had open-heart surgery and the installation of a pacemaker. He looks fine, better indeed than when he was in presumed good health but was burning boxes of candles at both ends. He has reduced his cigarette intake to about half a dozen a day (unfiltered, however, in a small gesture of defiance) and his drinking to the odd glass of wine in the evening.

"I tried to set up a production company in Mexico," Peckinpah says, "and went broke. Finances are not my forte."

He retreated to Montana and built himself a rudimentary cabin on a corner of a ranch owned by Warren Oates.

"Spent two winters in the cabin," he says — a fair achievement since the temperature sank to minus 40 degrees, with the wind-chill factor well below that. "Had a fireplace and three stoves and got all my water from the creek."

He had an office in the old Murray Hotel in Livingston, Montana, and did a great deal of writing, an ambitious film project called "The Texans," which was not approved; an adaptation of Elmore Leonard's "Hang Tough," which ultimately fell through at Universal; and two other projects, which "seem to have caught the old Sam-Peckinpah blackball."

He would very much like to do another Western, and thinks the time is considerably overdue for the kind of anti-Western that he has consistently failed at the box office but for a Western that acknowledges the way things were, not necessarily mythic or debauched, but with a set of values born of the circumstances.

Peckinpah owns the rights to a couple of contemporary Westerns, "My Partner" and "The One-Eyed Sky," by the Albuquerque novelist Max Evans, an old friend, whose "The Rounders" became a film and a short-lived television series. Peckinpah still hopes to be allowed to combine them into one film.



Director Peckinpah

Meanwhile, he prepares to shoot home movies around the swimming pool (with a purple cast, given the low temperature). It's part of the plot: The house has been thoroughly bugged, like the characters' lives, and they are forever forced to confront one another on video monitors.

Peckinpah has been going crazy, both shooting the inserts and then doing the scenes in which the inserts are watched, a tricky, fast, expediting process that gives the director the feeling that he has come full circle.

After taking a master's degree in theater arts at the University of Southern California, Peckinpah worked as a director at the Huntington Park City Theater. ("I did a production of 'South Pacific.'") He shifted into television as a stagehand in Los Angeles and then began writing and directing episodes of various Western series.

Now again, he's making a picture. "No creative control, but they've let me have a damned good cast and a damned good crew, and that means a lot. Tight budget, tight schedule, which is good, and a lot of material. I think it'll be good. I think it'll be entertaining. Whether it'll be a Sam Peckinpah picture when it gets to the screen, I've no idea."

"I'm getting so fond of the characters in this story I'd like to keep them alive."

He sighed. A man does what he has to do.

PEOPLE
Machine of the Year

For the first time, Time magazine's "Man of the Year" isn't human. It's a computer. The enduring American love affair with the automobile and the television set are now being transformed into a giddy passion for the personal computer, the weekly news magazine said in announcing its 1982 "Man of the Year." Since 1927, the magazine's editors have honored the individual who has had the most impact, for good or ill, on the course of events during the year. Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's now-outlawed Solidarity trade union, was last year's winner. This year the personal computer beat out Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Paul A. Volcker, the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, and the special-effects creation E.T., hero of the year's biggest American movie, "E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial." Time said that when 1982's figures are totaled, 2.8 million personal computers will have been sold by 100 companies for \$4.9 billion. Two years ago, 20 firms sold 724,000 units for \$1.8 billion.



Time's thing of the year.

Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, will stay at Government House in Auckland with their infant son, Prince William, for most of their two-week visit to New Zealand in April. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said the couple wanted to establish a home base because they would have to leave with them. Charles and Diana will visit Wellington, Gisborne, Tauranga, Dunedin, Christchurch and the Bay of Islands, as well as Wanganui, where Charles's younger brother, Edward, is a tutor at Wanganui College.

Daniel Stephenson was shocked to hear that an associate state superintendent of schools in Salt Lake City, Utah, had read only one book in 1982, "The Catcher in the Rye," by J.D. Salinger. The Salt Lake Tribune wrote Daryl McCarty to read and offering some hints on how to go about it. The first-grade writer: "I thought everybody in the whole universe liked to read!" He urged the educator to make a paper chain, with each link marking a completed book. "Every time you look at the chain, you want it to get longer so you want to read more. My chain goes all the way around my room. It is over 200 books long." He also recommended that McCarty make weekly visits to the library, start with shorter books, and read books about real people. He noted that, being a

grown-up, McCarty could even stay up late to read. "I bet your wife won't mind," Daniel wrote. But McCarty says he hasn't given the letter much thought. "Basically, I don't do an awful lot of reading — it's just not my forte. I don't read 'Little Red Riding Hood,' or novel after novel, doesn't mean they aren't educational or can't do their job."

Prince Andrew of Britain, this year's tenniser Johnny Carson and actor John Forsythe are among the most Watchable Men of the year, according to the magazine's group known as Watchers Inc. The seven-year group, which announces its winners annually, has elevated some of the ablest to a Hall of Fame, including the actors Burt Reynolds, Tom Selleck, James Caan and Richard Gere. Reynolds has been voted the No. 1 box office star in the United States for the fifth year in a row. He is the first to reign that long since Bing Crosby held the title in 1944-48. This came from the poll of motion picture exhibitors that Quigley & Fichtelson has taken annually for 31 years. Clint Eastwood placed second and Sylvester Stallone third.

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